The New-York Times.

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## FROM NEW-ORLEANS.

### Arrival of the Transports McClellan and Arago.

### Continued Arrival of Gen. Banks' Troops.

### Ten Thousand of them Encamped at Baton Rouge.

### General Banks to Establish his Headquarters There.

### Rowdyism Rampant on Christmas Day.

### AN ENGLISH LIEUTENANT ARRESTED.

The steamer *McClellan*, Capt. Gray, arrived here yesterday forenoon, with dates from New-Orleans to Saturday, Dec. 27.

The steamer *Arago*, Capt. Gadsden, also arrived at this port, yesterday, from New-Orleans on the evening of the 29th.

The transport *Albany*, of the Banks Expedition, arrived out on the day the *Arago* left—of course, in a partially disabled condition.

No event of moment had transpired since the departure of the steamer *Spaulding*.

Other vessels of Gen. Banks' expedtion had arrived, and there were already in camp at Baton Rouge some 10,000 of the newly arrived troops.

Gen. Banks, it was understood, had proposed making Baton Rouge his headquarters.

Gen. Banks had issued a peremptory order, that the sentence imposed on Pyreux, for challenging an officer, should take effect.

Rieter, a German, one of the prisoners released on Christmas Day, killed his wife with a chisel. He was again placed in custody.

Christmas Day was marked by unusual scenes of rowdyism. Eight persons were arrested for cheering for Jeff. Davis.

Among those arrested is an English Lieutenant of Her Britannic Majesty's ship *Vesuvius*. His name is Ralph Hautree. He was very violent and assaulted the policeman. Some Yankee sailors happened to be near, went to the assistance of the policeman, secured him and helped to convey him to the lock-up, where he was put in the stocks, and on the following day was fined $50.

The *Delta* says that the Mississippi River is rising.

Major Finegas, of the Second Louisiana Native Guards, knocked a citizen down in the St. Charles Hotel for shouting: "To h—l with Gen. Butler! Three cheers for Jefferson Davis!"

The steamer *J. M. Brown* was attacked by guerrillas on the morning of the 23d, while ascending the Bayou Bonfouca, after a load of bricks and wood. The bushwhackers are said to have been commanded by a Capt. Evans.

One negro was killed and another wounded. Private Hott, of the Fourth Massachusetts Battery, was also wounded. A detachment of soldiers belonging to Company F, Thirty-first Massachusetts, who were on board, opened on the guerrillas and put them to flight. After getting on her load, and while the steamer was on her way, she was attacked again, the guerrillas having been reinforced.

After a brisk interchange of shots between the boat and the shore, the conflict was ended by the boat passing out of reach of gunshot. Capt. Darling, in command of the expedition, was the only one injured. He was wounded slightly in the knee. The conduct of the officers and men on board is spoken of in high terms.

The prize schooners *Troy*, *Reindeer*, *Rambler* and *Montebello* arrived in port Dec. 26, in charge of officers of the United States Navy, and anchored in the river, opposite the city.

Jesse J. Adams, second mate of the schooner *Alliance*, which arrived at New-Orleans on Dec. 2, from New-York, fell overboard at the Southwest Pass, on Sunday, 21st inst., and was drowned. Adams was about 22 years of age, and we believe was a native of New-Jersey.

## THE BANKS EXPEDITION.

### Operations at Baton Rouge—The Change of Administration in New-Orleans—Gens. Banks and Butler—The Slave Question—Interesting Interviews with Planters—Arrival of New-York Papers—The Christmas Season—Great National Union Drama—Judge Peabody's Labors—A Refractory Britisher, &c.

From Our Special Correspondent.

New-Orleans, Sunday, Dec. 28, 1862.

Nothing new has, up to this date, reached us respecting operations up the river, the main body of the expedition being still here, massing, silently but surely, the forces that will soon fall like a thunderbolt upon the enemy, and clear the Mississippi in its entire length.

In the meantime, there is much to interest here in the local condition of the city, and in watching the working of the change from the severe *régime* of Gen. Butler to the milder and more indulgent rule of Gen. Banks. Certain it is, that no two modes of government could be more diametrically opposed to each other than the old and the new one. Scarcely a day passes but some new order is issued by our Commanding General reversing the state of things that existed under his predecessor.

The very first thing which foreshadowed an entire change of policy was the advertisements which appeared in all the local papers, in which the Quartermaster called for suitable habitations and offering *to pay* for them. Soon after came an order, saying that "the Chief Quartermaster will cause all seized or confiscated houses not assigned by his authority, to be vacated without delay." This was followed by another order reopening the churches that had been closed by Gen. Butler, for alleged contumacious refusal of their pastors to pray for the Government of the United States, and finally another order releasing upon parole over 100 people, at present confined in the prisons of Fort Jackson, Fort St. Philip, Ship Island, Fort Pickens, &c.

As might naturally have been expected, these proceedings have given rise to no end of discussions, one party as vehemently applauding as the other is condemning. The Secessionists are, as a matter of course, jubilant over the change, fancying, no doubt, that they see their way clearly to a restoration of their influence here. No wonder, therefore, if we find them—to a man—extolling Gen. Banks to the skies, and sending the memory of Gen. Butler down to — the other place.

Of course we need not be over-fastidious as to what disloyal men like or dislike, but the opinions existing among Union men here do concern us very deeply, and it is among these that a division of sentiment exists which there is no attempting to deny. Those who look only at the black side of things,—who remembered only the chaos and anarchy from which Gen. Butler redeemed the city,—and who, having not yet fully tested Gen. Banks' administrative ability, and unable to put implicit faith in it, say with a lugubrious shake of the head: "It is all a gross mistake—you may as well attempt to cajole and flatter so many laughing hyenas into kindness and docility; wait till the prisons have vomited their present contents upon the city, and you will see New-Orleans rush back to the state of disorder from which only a Butler could have plucked her. Treason will roam unfettered through her streets, and not a Unionist here will be free from the arm of the assassin."

Those who know Gen. Banks best,—who have watched his antecedents narrowly, and remember that this is not the first time he has been called upon to follow the firm pioneering foot of Gen. Butler, to smoothly macadamize, as it were, the pathway of social progress after his forerunner had laid down the first hugh rough blocks,—believe implicitly that Gen. Banks will be found quite equal to the herculean task before him; and I gladly confess that I feel myself among this number. They know the enormous difficulties attending the handling of such a community,—how prone a rebellious spirit will be to take an ell for every inch that is generously granted,—how surrounded every new administration must necessarily be by wolves in sheep's clothing,—but they have read what Gen. Banks has already uttered against any who may hereafter abuse the leniency of the Government,—they know him to be a firm and loyal man,—that he not only has the will but the power to crush the very first attempt at rebellious reaction,—and consequently they entertain no fears whatever of government in this quarter.

The most difficult part to manage, however, not only here but wherever the Union armies have made a sure footing, is the redoubtable question of the 1st of January proclamation. In his address to the people of Louisiana, dated Dec. 24, Gen. Banks calls attention to the fact "that the State of Louisiana has not yet been designated by the President as in rebellion, nor any part thereof, and that it has complied with all the conditions of the proclamation respecting representation."

If we are to conclude from this that Slavery is, therefore, to continue in Louisiana after the 1st of January, the simple question is, whether there is not one deeply-interested party who may put in *their* veto to such an arrangement. I mean the *slaves themselves*. Now, if, on the 2d of January, Sambo is called to work and says flatly he won't go, until some understanding is come to as to what wages he is to get for his labor? who is to compel him, and how? Surely not our soldiers with fixed bayonets; for, apart from the reluctance that our Northern soldiers would feel to being converted into mere negro-catchers and overseers, the President's Proclamation distinctly says: "No encouragement will be given to laborers to desert their employers; but *no authority exists to compel them to return*." The masters would not dare—even if they had the power—to attempt coercion in the present state of feeling among the colored population, for that would be to kindle, with their own hands, the hellish flames of insurrection. Who then is to do it? Clearly, nobody.

I told you before, and here repeat it, that Slavery is, at this moment, dead and past all resurrection in the State of Louisiana, the death-wound having been inflicted by that patriot who came all the way from the banks of the James River to have the honor of firing the first gun against the flag of his country at Fort Sumter. It is true that the defunct limbs of the creature may be galvanized for a while into the semblance of life in the northern cotton regions of the State, where we have not yet fully penetrated; but it will be only a semblance. All the importunities of the Border State Senators, all the counter-proclamations of the President, (if he could even be induced to issue them,) can never now undo what the unholy authors of this war have long since themselves made *un fait accompli*. They have themselves unwittingly afforded the slaves of Southern Louisiana an opportunity they might for ages have been denied—of tasting of the fruit of liberty. The scales have, for weal or woe, already fallen from their eyes, and no mortal power can now, I sincerely believe, ever bring them back again to their original state of—what we were told to believe—blissful and contented ignorance.

Nobody understands this better than the planters themselves, for I have conversed with several upon the subject. On the very morning that Gen. Banks' proclamation was issued I had the pleasure of being introduced to one of the wealthiest and most influential landed proprietors in this region, a venerable, kind-hearted and fascinating old gentleman. I was gradually drawn into a conversation with him and another, upon this most difficult and delicate of subjects, and was as much charmed as astonished at the calm, reasonable and dispassionate manner in which they entered into and discussed, with me, the very marrow of the question.

This old gentleman and his companion both very frankly confessed to me that they look upon the slaves of Louisiana as now virtually free, and that the only course now open is to boldly and immediately inaugurate some system of free labor among the negroes, before these magnificent plantations go to utter ruin. "Look at this proclamation"—said the old man—"of what use is it to us? We are told, in one breath, that Louisiana is still a Slave State, and that our slaves are to stick to us if they wish;—but the boys *don't wish*;—and Gen. Banks admits that the Government won't *compel them*."

I confessed that it seemed a very awkward position to be placed in.

"For my own part,"—he continued,—"it is not the *paying* the servants that I care about, for, by the experiments that I have seen made, I believe it possible to work with free labor, and turn it to as good account as we did under the old mode of payment, viz.: making ourselves responsible for the individual care and protection of our servants. But then we need some protection; we should have some guarantee, from the civil or military arm, that those we employ will fulfill their contracts, and not leave capital to suffer exclusively."

I timidly ventured the suggestion that although the United States Government might not choose to interpose between master and slave, I should think some means could be devised,—under a free system of labor—of compelling men to fulfill their just obligations; that inasmuch as we have laws among ourselves for coercing vagrants and vagabonds, and inasmuch as the white soldier and sailor are compelled to obey the laws which govern them, so it might be not only possible but right to establish rules for forcibly regulating free colored labor.

The old gentleman then went off into a general and very interesting disquisition upon Slavery, to which I listened most attentively.

He enlarged upon the former happy state of the slave; described to me his own humane mode of treating those under him, and how contented they were with their position before the war broke out; all of which he assured me was the rule and not the exception among the sugar plantations,—a statement which I sincerely believed. He then touched upon the lamentable ignorance that had existed in the North respecting the whole institutions of the South; deprecated, in an earnest gentlemanly manner, the bad results which he attributed entirely to that ignorance,—and wound up by giving me such a picture of the utter disorganization of Southern society, that I really—for the moment—lost sight of all other issues, in sheer sympathy for the speaker and the many other good and liberal masters that I am sure he represents.

Touched by his recital and emboldened by his communicative manner, I said, very respectfully:

"But, my dear Sir, with such a picture of social disorganization before you, confessing, as you do, that you have neither the power to coerce your servants to labor, or win them back, by affectionate treatment, to their former state,—why not lead this movement *yourselves*, and, like the bulrush in the fable, bend safely to the passing storm, instead of standing defiantly, like the proud oak, only to be torn up by the roots? Why not free the slaves yourselves, and take refuge in the Union, that is awaiting you with open arms?"

"Impossible!" he exclaimed; "that could never be."

"But why? Are there not many who, like you, are able to take a calm and philosopic view of the present state of events, and willing to adapt themselves to what they can no longer control?"

"Very—very few. I know men, of princely estates, who have already shut them up and left them; preferring to abandon them to weeds and desolation, rather than even rent or sell them, or yield the point from which they started."

"But that is downright ruin," I said.

"So it is," he replied, with a meaning shrug of the shoulder; and all of us instinctively feeling that we had pushed the conversation as far as it could go, let it drop.

I came away more impressed than ever with the hopeless condition of Slavery upon this continent, but without one idea more as to how this fearful struggle is to end. I felt as if I had, during the last hour, been gazing upon one of those vast prairies on fire, where the whole horizon is wrapped in lurid flame, and which nothing can stop until it has fairly *burnt itself out*.

Great excitement was created here on Christmas Eve by the arrival of the *Creole* with New-York papers to the 16th. containing accounts of the bloody battle at Fredericksburgh. It is the opinion of very many down here that, much as we were needed in this latitude, there was still more pressing necessity south of Richmond, as the Times has advocated from the very first. But the news that came in last night—up to the 20th—conveying intelligence of the capture of Kinston, N. C., by Foster, leads us to hope that there is some active coöperation going on there, even if not upon the scale that circumstances would justify. We are awaiting news from you with as much intense interest as you are from us.

The comments of the New-York papers upon the Banks Expedition were the cause of much merriment when they reached here. That long *statistical* account—in the Philadelphia *Press*—of Gen. Banks having moved upon Winton, N. C., with 20,000 men, was read to a large crowd in the rotunda of the St. Charles Hotel, amid roars of laughter. The only paper that came anywhere near the mark was the New-York Times—your Washington correspondent, in his dispatch of the 14th, having proved himself either a remarkably shrewd guesser or one who "knows the ropes." Even the rebels, strange to say, have for once been put off their guard as to our movements. A Richmond paper of Dec. 19 says: "Banks' Expedition passed Hilton Head on the 10th;" whereas, on the 10th we were on our way from New-Orleans to Baton Rouge, and on the 17th occupied the latter place.

The Christmas season passed off here very quietly, considering it is the chief festival of New-Orleans; indeed many old residents told me it was really funereal, in comparison with the life and gayety of former years. The Roman Catholic Churches had, of course, their usual ceremonies, and here and there little children, white and black, were firing off a cracker or two; but, altogether, things wore a flat and lifeless appearance. The martial air of everything spoke too forcibly of our having other matters to think of than festivities; men roam about the streets with their thoughts evidently preoccupied, and at nearly every hearth, in those silent, half-closed houses, are, doubtless, disconsolate mourners instead of merry-makers.

The only things that keep up a little show of vitality are the theatres. One of them—the "Varieties," under the management of Mr. Lewis Baker—having a company really above the ordinary standard of excellence. Some excitement was created on Christmas night by the announcement that a "great National Union Drama," written by a gentleman of this city, and entitled, "Our Maryland, or the Battle of Antietam," would be produced at the St. Charles Theatre. I was not there the first night, when a great crowd is said to have been collected from curiosity; but I did go the next, and never laughed more in my life, although I don't suppose that was exactly the object of the piece. Although good in intention, a more extraordinary jumble of mortal and immortal beings, saying and doing all sorts of incomprehensible things in the most incomprehensible manner, amid any quantity of red and blue lights, was never before, I should imagine, presented to an audience. As a test of the Union sentiment, I was extremely sorry when I looked around upon the ghastly emptiness of the house; but there was really so little in the performance to tempt any one to go and see it, that I scarcely know whether the cold reception given to the play was a political demonstration or merely a matter of taste among play-goers.

The attempt was, however, a bold one, and, poor as it was, gladdened every Unionist to know that the feeling existed. Fancy a play in New-Orleans opening with a scene in the Assembly Hall at Charleston, S. C.—the rebel Senate sitting in Convention, and the devil (the Demon of Secession) gloating over their proceedings, and directing their work. Yancey is there, and makes his famous speech: "Secede—wait not for a cause—but secede, with or without a cause;" upon which the devil points to his minions, Benjamin, Stephens, and all others present, and they all rush to sign the declaration. The American Eagle, which has been watching all this from somewhere up in the ceiling, can stand it no longer, and commences to pounce slowly upon the demon, to whom he is attached by a string. A trap-door has opened under the demon, and down he goes, pulling the eagle after him, of course, and vanishing in a glare of red light. Upon this the slips are drawn, and, at the end of the stage, appears the spirit of the immortal Washington, (the author himself,) with Jefferson and Franklin on each side—(more blue and red lights)—Washington denouncing the traitors, and uttering a prophecy on the future glory of America. With such combustible material at work inside the theatre, it was somewhat assuring to read at the bottom of the play-bills: "A sufficient police force will be in attendance to preserve order."

Judge Peabody, the Provost-Judge, has entered fairly upon his duties, and if ever such labor as he has to perform was excelled, it was only by *Hercules* cleansing the Augean stables. From 8 o'clock in the morning until a late hour in the afternoon, the Judge is at his post dispensing justice by the *chunk*—for there is literally no time for weighing every petty case to the nicety of a feather, when the scales are kept in such constant operation. In such a case we are forced to trust to the liberality of a wholesale dealer, and I don't know but—judging from his character—each applicant gets an equal, if not better measure of the commodity.

Among the first to taste Judge Peabody's article, was one Ralph Hansel, a sub-Lieutenant of the British ship *Vesuvius*, who took it into his head to manifest his "neutral" proclivities on Christmas night, by singing the "Bonnie Blue Flag" on Canal-street, and making other noisy and rebellious demonstrations against the authority of the United States. A police officer, attempting to quiet him, was grossly insulted, and on proceeding to arrest him was knocked down by the Britisher, who said he would have "no slave of Banks" to arrest him. The gentleman was arrested, however, and put in the calaboose, where a fellow-prisoner—a son of the Green Isle—gave the "spalpeen" a ducking of cold water for making derogatory and aristocratic allusions to the lack of respectability in the crowd among whom he was placed. The next morning he was brought up before Judge Peabody and had to pay $50 for the lesson taught him over night, that even British Lieutenants can't come here to put the authorities at defiance.

The weather here continues most lovely. Only think—ye who are muffled up to the throats and threading your way through muddy snow, knee-deep—of our being here, regaled upon green vegetables and indigenous tropical fruits, and perfumed by newly culled violets! If New-Orleans were always like this, it would, as far as climate is concerned, approach as near the character of Paradise as anything ever conceived by poet.

The Mississippi is rising, and every one with a loyal heart in him is glad to see it. The great "Father of Waters" may come just in time to do for us, at Vicksburgh, what all our gunboats may find difficult to perform. What if he should take it into his head to try that new canal that we dug some time ago for his especial reception, and thus leave the Sebastopol of the Mississippi alone in its glory, some four miles from any water communication?

That gorgeous letter from your correspondent, W. S., describing the dreadful battle of Fredericksburgh, is the theme of universal quotation and comment here. NEMO.

### THE CASE OF P. O. PEYROUX.

Headquarters Department of the Gulf,
New-Orleans, Dec. 25, 1862.

General Orders, No. 119.—P. O. Peyroux, convicted and sentenced before the Provost Court for having challenged an officer of the Army of the United States, having applied to the Commanding General for a remission of his sentence, it is ordered that the sentence be confirmed and executed without delay, and that in the event of the non-payment of the fine imposed, the offender be imprisoned until payment is made.

By command of Maj.-Gen. BANKS.
Richard B. Irwin, Lieutenant-Colonel, Assistant Adjutant-General.

### GETTING BOLD

*From the New-Orleans Delta, Dec. 27.*

The rebels in New-Orleans are getting as bold as lions within the last few days. We can't imagine what has occurred to change their lamb-like natures. They perhaps think the cat is away, and now they have a good chance to play their secession pranks, sing secession-songs, talk secession talk, publish all sorts of secession trash, and cheer as much as they please for their traitorous leaders, and insult and browbeat Union men with impunity. If their boldness increases, it will soon be very unsafe for a Union man to express Union sentiments in New-Orleans. Some high things were openly done and said on Christmas Day, we understand, and the rejoicing and hilarity among the rebels are quite equal to their boldness and impudence. Don't let us offend any of them.

### FROM GALVESTON.

*From the True Delta, Dec. 28.*

The bark *Island City* arrived yesterday, from Galveston, and anchored below the city, bringing seventy-five passengers from Texas, among whom are many families—all in a destitute condition. They were brought up to the city last evening from the bark by the steamer *Iberville*. We learn that all was quiet at Galveston when the *Island City* sailed.

## FROM THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

### Nothing of Importance Going On.

Headquarters Army of the Potomac,
Tuesday, Jan. 6.

All is quiet, as usual, in camp. Gen. Stoneman's Third Army Corps was reviewed yesterday, and Gen. Wilcox's Ninth Army Corps to-day. The appearance and condition of the troops were excellent. Gen. Burnside and Staff were present on both occasions.

Flags of truce cross the Rappahannock almost every day. The principal business transacted is the exchange of such refugees as are authorized by the military authorities on both sides.

The contract for the hides, horses and tallow of cattle slaughtered for the Army of the Potomac, recently entered into with John Weicks, of Philadelphia, has been annulled. It is estimated that the receipts from this source should cover the expense of herding and slaughtering for this army, and that responsible parties can be found to contract for these articles with profit to themselves and a saving to the Government.

An agent of the Ordnance Department at Washington, is here for the purpose of inspecting the ammunition for cannon, in response to repeated complaints of artillery officers. It has been ascertained that most of the premature explosions during the recent battle here and previous thereto, have been caused by the unworkmanlike manner in which the fuses have been fixed to the shells, and some batteries have already replaced their stock on hand by that of a more reliable character.

### FROM GEN. HOOKER'S COMMAND.

### Rebel Prisoners Captured on the Right—The Enemy Meditating a Raid.

Centre Grand Division, Saturday, Jan 3, 1863.

Quite a number of rebel prisoners have been recently taken at the right of our lines. This fact shows that the enemy is not altogether idle in that quarter. Yesterday, two cavalrymen were captured, and to-day one other cavalryman was brought into camp. Our pickets in that direction have been greatly strengthened, and any unusual demonstrations on the part of the enemy will be met with a vigorous resistance. The prisoners do not reveal any important information in regard to the position or movements of the enemy.

The fog has been so dense during the past two days that it has been impossible to observe what the rebels are about on the opposite side of the river. It is generally believed, however, that they are assiduously engaged in constructing additional earthworks on their left, in order to have a permanent base to fall back upon whenever they may attempt a raid on our right and rear. That the rebels have some such project in design seems not improbable, and unless a vigilant watch is kept, we may possibly wake up some fine morning, in a nervous state of surprise.

Maj.-Gen. Hooker left for Washington this morning. In his absence, the Centre Grand Division is commanded by Maj.-Gen. Meade, of the Fifth Army Corps.

A large supply of subsistence stores and forage is constantly arriving to the army. WHIT.

### Gen. Butler's Movements.

Washington, Tuesday, Jan. 6.

Gen. Butler leaves here to-morrow for Philadelphia, and will arrive at New-York on Thursday morning.

## THE VICTORY AT MURFREESBORO.

### A Conclusive Dispatch from Gen. Rosecrans.

### The Enemy Beaten After a Three Days' Fight.

### Their Retreat Precipitate and Mobbish.

### THEIR LOSSES VERY HEAVY.

### Generals Rains and Hanson Killed, and Cladson, Adams and Breckinridge Wounded.

### STANLEY'S LIGHT DIVISION IN PURSUIT.

### DISPATCH FROM GEN. ROSECRANS.

Headquarters Department of the Cumberland, Jan. 5, 1863.

*Major-Gen. H. W. Halleck, General-in-Chief, Washington:*

*We have fought one of the greatest battles of the war, and are victorious.*

Our entire success on the 31st ult. was prevented by a surprise of the right flank, *but we have, nevertheless, beaten the enemy after a three days' fight.*

They fled with great precipitation on Saturday night.

The last of their columns of cavalry left this morning.

*Their loss has been very heavy.*

Gens. Rains and Hanson are killed.

Gens. Cladson, Adams and Breckinridge are wounded.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General Commanding.

### LATEST REPORTS FROM NASHVILLE.

Nashville, Monday, Jan. 5.

The following is from the Associated Press correspondent:

The rebels attacked our forces on Saturday at 7 o'clock P. M., posted strongly in rifle pits, and were repulsed with terrible slaughter. The fight continued two hours.

At 1 o'clock Sunday morning, the rebels commenced to retreat. At noon, Stanley's Cavalry entered Murfreesboro, and captured prisoners, guns and stores. The Nationals, on Sunday, in force, occupied Murfreesboro. The enemy has gone to Tullahoma.

The mail from Louisville arrived to-night.

About [illegible] of our wounded are in Murfreesboro. No rebels or guerrillas are on the road.

Cheatham was reported killed by a shell in a house at Murfreesboro. The enemy is whipped, but gone.

Gen. McCown (rebel) is certainly killed.

The Cumberland River has risen four and a half feet since last night.

Other sources say the Nationals are driving the rebels toward Tullahoma.

A letter from Barboursville, Ky., says that Col. Carter did not attack or capture Knoxville, but going eastward, cut the East Tennessee and Virginia Railroad, lessening the chances of the rebels augmenting their Western forces from Richmond, which, it is supposed, they are attempting to do.

### LATEST REPORTS FROM MURFREESBORO.

*Special Dispatch to the Philadelphia Press.*

Murfreesboro, Monday, Jan. 5—Noon.

There was a terrific rain-storm here yesterday. Almost every brook was flooded, but owing to a strong wind prevailing after the storm our operations have not been materially impeded.

Heavy cannonading was heard on the left of our line during last night for some hours.

The rebels attacked us in great force yesterday morning along our entire line, advancing under our terrible fire in the most desperate manner. Our men were in rifle-pits, and resisted the different onsets of the enemy in fine style, creating great havoc among the rebels.

Observing the advantage gained, Gen. Rosecrans ordered a charge of the whole army, and drove the rebels across the Stone River in great confusion, and with terrible slaughter.

The gallant Seventy-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers, from Lancaster County, under command of their fearless and skillful leader, Col. Hambright, were the first to cross Stone River, and engage the enemy on the other side. Their steadiness under fire was remarked by all. They went at the rebels with a yell that made the woods ring again. Their war-cry was, "The Keystone must conquer!"

Having crossed the river, our troops advanced at once toward Murfreesboro, shelling that village before advancing. The rebels again fell back, and our troops entered the city in triumph this morning.

Most of the rebels ran off last night toward Tullahoma, a disorganized, mobbish army. They buried their dead partially, before leaving, and also buried the bodies of some of our officers.

The body of brave Gen. Sill was recovered near the spot where he fell on New-Year's Day, at Spencer's Mill, to the left of the town.

Wounded rebels were found in hundreds in the houses of Murfreesboro, unattended and screaming for aid and attention. Many houses in the town were demolished by our shells when our forces were advancing upon it for the second time.

The rebels have retreated rapidly, but Gen. Rosecrans has dispatched Gen. Stanley, with his gallant light division, after them. His cavalry are now engaged with the rear guard of the enemy.

Spies who have just arrived confirm the reports of deserters that the main army of the rebels is at Tullahoma, in a terrible condition.

Gen. Rosecrans says that much of our success is due to the destruction of the Virginia and East Tennessee Railroad by the Knoxville and Pound Gap expeditions.

We have sent more than two thousand prisoners to Nashville, and have many here with us. Our cavalry are bringing them in rapidly, and desertions are numerous.

Col. Stope's Regiment is now guarding a thousand of the rebel ragamuffins here.

The rebel loss far exceeds ours, and is tremendous.

I think our loss will reach 8,000 killed, wounded, and missing, and perhaps more. It is thought that we have lost about 4,000 prisoners.

Many of our noble regiments were very much shattered and weakened during the engagements, but they are in the very best of spirits, and are exulting over the victory. They say they have a General now that knows how to corner Bragg.

About fifteen hundred of our wounded were sent to Nashville to-day.

The battle proper lasted for four days.

## LATEST FROM THE FRONT.

### Our Forces in Pursuit—Possible Stand of the Rebels at Tullahoma.

Nashville, Tenn., Tuesday, Jan. 6.

Over 600 rebel prisoners and 19 commissioned officers were brought in this evening.

Unofficial reports state that cannonading was heard ten miles from Murfreesboro. Our forces are pursuing the rebels. Bragg may make a stand at Tullahoma.

Our wounded is about 1,000. Our whole loss in killed, wounded and missing, will not reach 10,000. The rebel loss was double ours. The wounds of our soldiers are mostly slight. The best buildings in Nashville are taken for hospitals. The wounded will be cared for.

News from the front is meagre and unimportant.

There are four feet of water on the Shoals, and the river is still rising. The weather is clear and cold.

Louisville, Tuesday, Jan. 6.

Headquarters are advised that previous to the Murfreesboro fight, a large portion of the Anderson Troop mutinied at Nashville and refused to advance. The remainder, about 300, went into the fight under Rosengarten and Ward, and behaved gallantly. Notices have been sent along the line for the arrest of a large number, reported to have deserted, and their return to Nashville in irons.

Col. Brace captured at Clarksville a very large amount of valuable army stores from the rebels.

A Nashville dispatch says that some rebel prisoners, captured on Thursday and paroled, had been in Murfreesboro four hours. They were direct from Richmond, Va.

### SOME OF THE LOSSES.

Bowling Green, Monday, Jan. 5.

The following are some additional names of losses at Murfreesboro:

REGULAR TROOPS.

*Killed.*

Capt. Pell, Co. D, 15th United States Infantry.
Capt. Knears, Co. C, 18th United States Infantry.
Lieut. Hitchcock, Co. B, 18th U. S. Infantry.

*Wounded.*

Capt. Wise, Co. C, 15th United States Infantry—severely.
Capt. Yorke, Co. G, 15th United States Infantry—severely.
Lieut. Eccleston, Co. H, 15th United States Infantry severely.
Adjt. Power, 16th United States Infantry—severely.
Capt. Barry, Co. F, U. S. Infantry—slightly.
Capt. King, Co. D, 16th U. S. Infantry—slightly.
Lieut. Bartholomew, Co. B, 16th U. S. Infantry—severely.
Lieut. Hull, Co. D, 16th U. S. Infantry—severely.
Capt. Douglas, Co. A, 18th U. S. Infantry.
Capt. Hull, Co. D, 18th U. S. Infantry.
Capt. Adair, Co. G, 18th U. S. Infantry.
Capt. Thompson, Co. E, 18th U. S. Infantry.
Lieut. Simons, Co. F, 18th U. S. Infantry.
Capt. Dennison, Co. B, 18th United States infantry.
Lieut. Ogden, Co. D, 18th United States infantry.
Capt. Seymour, Co. E, 18th United States infantry.
Lieut. McConnell, Co. D, 18th United States infantry.

The loss in the brigade of regulars will reach nearly one thousand. Nearly one-half of the brigade are Eastern regiments.

SEVENTY-SEVENTH PENNSYLVANIA.

*Killed.*

Lieut.-Col. Housem.
Loss in regiment about one hundred and twenty.

SEVENTY-EIGHTH PENNSYLVANIA.

*Wounded.*

Capt. Jack, Co. H.
Lieut. Maize, Co. G.
Lieut. Andrews, Co. E.
Loss one hundred and thirty.

THE ANDERSON TROOP.

All but three hundred of the Anderson Cavalry, of Pennsylvania, refused to fight. Those engaged had a hand to hand combat with the Tenth South Carolina and two Georgia regiments, and succeeded in routing them.

*Killed.*

Maj. Rosengarten, six shots in body.
Maj. Ward.
Sergeants Henning and Chase.
Loss, eleven killed and fifty wounded.

## OTHER OPERATIONS IN TENNESSEE.

Philadelphia, Tuesday, Jan. 6.

The *Press*, of this city, has a Nashville dispatch which says that all the bridges in East Tennessee have been burned; that Col. Bruce has recaptured Clarksville, Tenn., and taken a number of prisoners and 8,000 barrels of flour, which he sends here, and that the river is rapidly rising.

## REPORTS RECEIVED IN RICHMOND.

### WEDNESDAY'S BATTLE AT MURFREESBORO.

Murfreesboro, Wednesday, Dec. 31.

The battle began at 7 o'clock this morning and raged with great fury all day. We drove the enemy from all their positions except on the extreme left, where he successfully resisted us. With the exception of that point, we occupy the entire field. We have captured four thousand prisoners, including Brig.-Gen. Willich and Fry, thirty-one pieces of artillery, and about two hundred wagons and teams.

Our loss is very heavy, but we have reason to believe that the enemy's is greater. We have captured most of the enemy's hospital stores and many ambulances.

Gen. Rains, on our side has been killed, and Gen. Chalmers wounded. Col. A. W. Fry, of Mississippi, has been killed. The Colonel of the First Louisiana was wounded.

The Federal Generals Thomas, Still, Sheadon and Grierson were killed, and Major-Gen. McCook is reported killed. The Yankee loss is immense.

It is impossible to obtain a list of the casualities or further particulars to-night.

We destroyed two million dollars' worth of Yankee property in the rear of the Federal Army last night, including five days' rations.

### THE RAID INTO EAST TENNESSEE.

Knoxville, Wednesday, Dec. 31.

The Yankee force which destroyed the bridge on the East Tennessee and Virginia Railroad consisted of one Ohio and one Indiana regiment. They captured Col. Love, of the Thirty-second North Carolina regiment. It is supposed that they destroyed Senator Haynes' plantation. It is said that Gen. Kirby Smith ordered three regiments of cavalry from Murfreesboro toward Pound Gap, to watch the country north of the Cumberland Mountain, but the order was countermanded by Gen. Bragg.

### FROM SAN FRANCISCO.

### Reception of the President's Proclamation.

San Francisco, Saturday, Jan. 5.

Trade is exceedingly quiet.

The ship *Gleaner* has cleared for Boston, carrying 13,000 hides, 14,000 sacks of copper ore, 620 bales of wool, and 60 pipes of California wine.

President Lincoln's proclamation to liberate the slaves was published here in the evening papers to-day, and although it was fully expected, it produces a most profound sensation.

One hundred guns are being fired, etc.

# LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

## OUR IRON-CLAD NAVY.

### Trial Trip of the Weehawken—Experiment on the Patapsco—The Nahant to Arrive Here To-day.

Monday morning the Ericsson iron-clad battery *Weehawken* made a trial trip up the river, preparatory to her departure for the Brooklyn Navy-yard, where she is to be turned over to the Navy Department. At 8½ o'clock steam was up, and the vessel hauled out from Colwell's yard, in Jersey City, where she has been constructed. A very slight pressure of steam was applied to the engines, just sufficient to move the craft through the water, the principal object being to try how things worked generally, and to test the power of the helm. Senator Ryan, of California, Mr. Geo. Birkbeck, Jr., Mr. Secor, contractor for the *Weehawken*, and others, were present. The first half-mile steamed over sufficed to prove the efficiency of the engines, &c., and, when opposite Mr. Stevens, of Hoboken, it was determined to turn around abruptly, for the purpose of learning within what space such a movement could be conveniently effected. There was no more time, nor a larger "field" necessary, than a Worden steamer would need to perform a similar evolution. The *Weehawken* came around as nimbly as the *Virginia Seymour*, the tug which convoyed. It is as well to state that formal trial trips with Monitors of Class No. 2 are over. Each will probably make a short trip to test the working of things, but the only business to be done by them, which will in future involve any new naval principle, is the battles which they are about to fight.

The *Weehawken* arrived off the Navy-yard about 11 o'clock. She is not quite ready for acceptance, but will be in a day or two. Commodore Gregory was waiting all Saturday afternoon for her arrival, and did not, as has been stated, prevent her coming over. What delayed her is best known to her builders. Annexed is a list of her officers:

Commander, John Rogers; Lieutenant Commanding and Executive Officer, L. H. Newman; Master, B. W. Loring; Paymaster, —— Pynchon; Ensigns, S. Bowles and John C. Cox; Acting Chief Engineer, J. H. Bailey; Assistants, —— Hardy, H. J. Marion, and —— Mitchell.

The iron-clad battery *Patapsco* made her experimental trip outside Philadelphia harbor on Saturday. The singular effect of firing with 36 pounds of powder, causing no concussion inside the turret, and a terrific one outside, which has been illustrated in the trials of the *Passaic* and *Montauk*, was also perceptible. The *Patapsco* sailed to join the fleet. We have already printed a list of her officers:

The Ericsson battery *Nahant*, will be up at the Navy-yard this morning at 9 o'clock. Her trip down the Sound will exercise her engines admirably. She left Boston early yesterday morning, and when steering past Cape Cod was working in fine style. The *Nahant* and *Weehawken* will leave here together in a few days to reinforce those vessels gone before them.

### Rev. Henry Ward Beecher at Elizabeth City, N. J.

Concerning the lecture by Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, at Elizabeth City, N. J., the *Herald* of yesterday has the following mis-statement:

"Henry Ward Beecher in Peril.—As the cars *en route* to New-York, stopped at Elizabeth, N. J., last evening, the passengers noticed an unusual commotion among the citizens, who were assembled in large numbers in the vicinity of the railroad station. Upon inquiry, it was ascertained that the indignation of the people had been aroused in consequence of report having been circulated that Henry Ward Beecher had arrived, and was to preach one of his characteristic sermons in the goodly City of Elizabeth. The crowd manifested the most hostile intentions toward Mr. Beecher, whom they were looking up in all directions. That gentleman, however, managed to elude this very unpleasant vigilance, and having secured the services of a posse of policemen, he was stealthily conveyed to the cars, and rolled back to this City without preaching his sermon.

The following, published in a part of our yesterday's edition, is the truth:

"Last (Monday) evening Rev. Henry Ward Beecher delivered a lecture to the citizens of Elizabeth City, N. J. The audience was highly respectable, and the extensive new Library Hall was filled to its utmost capacity. The subject was, 'American Citizenship controlled by Education;' and on this the lecturer spoke for a hour and a half, commencing at 7½ o'clock and concluding at 9 o'clock. He eloquently and ably discussed the subject, and was loudly and repeatedly applauded.

The whole proceedings were conducted with the best of order and decorum; and although it was rumored that a portion of the low Democratic Party would insult him, yet nothing of the kind occurred, beyond some yelling when he left the hall. To prevent anything of the kind, Hon. Mayor Greer had ample preparations made to preserve the public peace, as well as to permit no outrages to be perpetrated on Mr. Beecher. At the conclusion of his lecture he was warmly applauded, and was soon afterward surrounded by numerous friends, who conducted him to the 9:10 o'clock train, which conveyed him safely to Jersey City, and from thence to New-York."

### Changes in the Street Commissioner's Department.

There was great commotion in the Street Department yesterday, in consequence of the decapitation of several of the most important officials connected with that office. The faces of the "ins" wore a joyous and jubilant appearance, while that of the "outs" betokened gloominess and despair.

The changes made yesterday were as follows:

Appointed, Wm. L. Ely, Chief Clerk; removed, Wm. A. Poor. Salary, $2,000.

Appointed, Charles Boice, Deputy Superintendent Repairs and supplies; removed, Geo. H. E. Lynch. Salary, $2,000.

Appointed, Henry Wallace, Superintendent Repairs and Supplies; removed, Jonathan Purdy, $2,000.

Appointed, Russell M. Boole, Superintendent Wharves, Piers and Slips; removed, George White. Salary, $2,000.

Appointed, Anthony Miller, Superintendent Lamps and Gas; removed, E. C. McConnell. Salary $2,000.

Appointed, John McDonald, Inspector of Incumbrances; removed, James H. White. Salary, $2 50 per day.

Appointed, John Kennard, Clerk Bureau Roads; removed, John B. Spader. Salary, $800.

Appointed, David McCarthy, First Clerk Repairs and Supplies; removed, Frank Conner, $1,500.

There is a great struggle going on for the place of John McQuade, Road-master, who ran against Col. Long, the newly elected Alderman of the Twelfth Ward. The candidates for this position, are Alex. Ward, of the Twenty-second Ward; J. Farley, of the Nineteenth, brother of the Alderman; Geo. W. Jenkins, of the Twelfth, and Chas. Develin, of the Nineteenth. The subordinate changes will be made in a few days.

### Death of Jacob Harsen, M. D.

A special meeting of the New-York Academy of Medicine was held on Saturday, Jan. 3, 1863, to take action in reference to the death of Jacob Harsen, M. D.; Dr. Jas. Anderson, President, officiating. The President appointed Drs. J. G. Adams, Gurdon Buck and Benj. Ogden a Committee to draft resolutions suitable to the occasion. Whereupon the following resolutions were presented and duly adopted:

*Whereas*, It has pleased the Great Disposer of human events in his inscrutable Providence to remove from us by death our late fellow, Jacob Harsen, M. D., in the prime of life and in the full tide of useful labor; therefore,

*Resolved*, That in the decease of Dr. Harsen this Academy mourns the loss of an honored fellow, and this community of a great public benefactor. Blessed by a kind Providence with large wealth inherited from his ancestors, he dispensed it with a liberal hand in the promotion of the great interests of science and humanity. To raise the fallen, to succor the wounded and distressed, to minister to the neglected, to visit the forsaken, to remember the forgotten, was the peaceful and pleasant mission of his daily life. His native City will long cherish the memory of one of her most worthy sons, while the remembrance of his distinguished philanthropy, his whole-souled benevolence, his unostentatious charity, will enshrine him in the hearts of the profession of which he was an honored member.

*Resolved*, That this Academy most sincerely sympathizes with his afflicted relatives and large circle of devoted friends in this great bereavement.

*Resolved*, That, as mourners, we will in a body attend his funeral.

*Resolved*, That our Secretary be requested to transmit to the relatives of the deceased a copy of the resolutions.

(Signed,) J. G. ADAMS, M. D.,
G. BUCK, M. D.,
New-York, Jan. 3, 1863. B. OGDEN, M. D.

On motion of Dr. J. Greene, the foregoing preamble and resolutions were ordered to be published in the New-York *Medical Times* and the daily papers.

JOHN H. HINTON, M. D., Secretary.

The Academy attended the remains of their lamented Fellow to St. Bartholomew's Church, where the order for the burial of the dead was said and chanted, after which his remains were carried for final interment to Trinity Cemetery.

### Relief for Lancashire.

The ship *George Griswold*, which carries the cargo of supplies to England, will be dispatched from this port, probably, within three or four days. There is now on board of the ship 11,301 bbls. flour, 50 bbls. beef, 50 bbls. pork, 402 boxes bacon, 167 bags corn, 8 tierces and 2 bags rice, and 100 bbls. bread, with 400 bbls. more to come. Flour and other materials continue to come down in small quantities from individual contributors. The ship will take about 2,500 barrels more, all of which is ready to go on board. The necessity of breaking out the cargo amidships in order to put ballast in the hold to stiffen the ship for the Winter voyage across the ocean, has caused some little delay in the time of sailing. Had there been a larger quantity of heavy provisions, this would not have been necessary. Besides what the Committee of the Chamber of Commerce have purchased, the Committee of the Corn Exchange have put on board between eleven and twelve hundred barrels.

Capt. George Lunt, of Newburyport, is going out in command of the ship, and his first officer is Mr. Daniel McFarland, formerly of the clipper ship *Nightingale*.

Mr. A. A. Low, the Treasurer of the International Relief Fund, states that the whole amount thus far subscribed has been about $106,000.

There will still be opportunity for the benevolent to send down their contributions, but it should be done at once, in order to insure their shipment by this vessel.

Additional subscriptions received by the Produce Exchange Relief Committee in aid of Lancashire operatives:

| | |
|---|---|
| John A. McGaw | $100 |
| J. O. Baker & Co | 50 |
| Breckinridge & Jenkins, Lafayette, Ind.; through L. Roberts & Co | 50 |
| Sherwood and Dimock, to cart 200 bbls. flour, valued | 10 |
| Total | $210 |
| Previously reported | 25,665 |
| Total | $25,875 |

E. K. ALBURTIS, Treasurer.

### Outrages Committed by Soldiers—The Citizens Banded together for Protection—A Soldier Shot.

For some months past a battalion of about four hundred of the First New-York Sharpshooters have been encamped near Guttenberg, on the ground formerly occupied by Berdan's Sharpshooters. It is stated that as yet they have received no pay, in consequence of which they have become demoralized, discontented and lawless. The inhabitants of Guttenberg, Weehawken and North Hoboken have been greatly annoyed by squads of these men who go out on foraging expeditions, robbing them of their poultry and such articles as they may fancy, as well as, in some instances, entering and plundering dwelling-houses. On one occasion, a German, in attempting to prevent them from stealing his poultry, had three shots fired at him, and for safety was compelled to take refuge in his house, and submit to the robbery. The public houses, and especially the lager-bier saloons, of which there are a considerable number in that locality, have had great cause of complaint. Parties of soldiers would enter these houses, drink and eat as much as they liked, and, if pay was demanded, a destruction of property followed, and violence was used against those who might oppose them. A Committee of citizens was appointed, who waited upon the Colonel, and laid before him their grievances, when, it is alleged, he replied that he wished to God they would smash every saloon there.

Finding that there was no redress, the citizens in the localities above named have banded together, and armed themselves with revolvers, determined to protect themselves and property against further depredations. A night patrol has been organized, and other means have been adopted to carry out this end, and, should the soldiers persist in their course, serious results are likely to follow.

A few days since two of the soldiers were skylarking with revolvers, when James A. Case was accidentally shot by a revolver in the hands of a comrade, named Tuttle. Deceased was a resident of Rochester. Coroner Bohnsted held an inquest, and a verdict of accidental death was rendered.

### A Horrible and Mysterious Death.

At a late hour on Monday night, a man, supposed to be a German, apparently about 25 years of age, was found by Dr. Morrell, of Hunter's Point, lying upon a spot of ground called the "Green," in that neighborhood. The man was bleeding from the mouth very profusely, and appeared almost insensible. Dr. Morrell concluded to take him to the hospital, but so great was the hemorrhage, that the victim died soon after he arrived at Bellevue, and before any medical aid could be summoned to his relief. Coroner Collin commenced an investigation of the case yesterday afternoon, but owing to the absence of a witness, he was compelled to postpone it until 9 o'clock this morning, after having taken some of the testimony. Dr. Robinson, Deputy Coroner, made a *post-mortem* examination of the body, and it is his opinion that the injuries which produced death were caused by having been kicked on the face and head by some person who wore a heavy boot. Both the lips were bruised to a jelly, and the tongue was found entirely severed and protruding from the mouth. It was at first supposed that the unknown man had committed suicide by shooting himself in the mouth. The Police so reported it upon their returns yesterday, and with much reason, inasmuch as in the absence of a surgical examination, it appeared that the tongue had been severed by a bullet, and the theory, as to the bruises on the lips and other parts of the face, was that he had received them in falling. The result of the *post-mortem* examination proves, however, that the wounds of which he died must have been inflicted by some other person.

There is much mystery surrounding the case. Coroner Collin and the Police are busily engaged in trying to unravel it, and it is to be hoped they may succeed. The young man was well dressed in a black frock coat, black vest, brown pants, and calf-skin boots. He is about 5 feet 6 inches in height; had dark brown hair, slightly curled, and a light moustache. The body will be retained at the Dead House of Bellevue Hospital, for a day or two, for identification.

### Weekly Report of Deaths in the City and County of New-York.

From the 29th day of Dec. to the 5th day of Jan., 1863: Men, 60; Women, 77; Boys, 104; Girls, 73...... Total, 320. Adults, 143; Children, 177. Males, 170; Females, 150. Colored Persons, 0.

RECAPITULATION—DISEASES CLASSED.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Alcoholism | 2 | Premature birth | 1 |
| Bones, joints, &c. | 2 | Stomach, bowels, and digestive organs | 44 |
| Brain and nerves | 57 | Uncertain seat, and general fevers | 14 |
| Generative organs | 4 | Unknown | 0 |
| Heart and blood vessels | 11 | Urinary organs | 4 |
| Lungs, throat, &c. | 126 | Violence, accidents, &c. | 15 |
| Old age | 9 | | |
| Skin, &c., and eruptive fevers | 31 | | |
| Total | | | 320 |

The number of deaths, compared with the corresponding week of 1861 and of last week, was as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Week ending Jan. 6, 1862 | 382—Dec. 62 |
| Week ending Dec. 29, 1862— | |
| From acute diseases | 209 |
| From chronic diseases | 116 |
| From external causes, &c | 40—368 |
| Week ending Jan. 6, 1863— | |
| From acute diseases | 189 |
| From chronic diseases | 101 |
| From external causes, &c | 30—320 |
| Decrease this week | 48 |

### Bureau of Sanitary Inspection.

The following is a schedule of the work of the Bureau of Sanitary Inspection in the abatement of nuisances, &c., for the week ending Jan. 5, 1863:

| | |
|---|---|
| Complaints of nuisances, &c., received | 28 |
| Complaints for which no cause existed | 0 |
| Notices for abatement served | 38 |
| Abatements of nuisances under notice | 49 |
| Sinks and water-closets cleaned | 48 |
| No. of loads of night-soil removed from the City limits | 232 |
| No. of dead horses removed from the City limits | 65 |
| No. of dead cows removed from the City limits | 7 |
| No. of dead goats removed from the City limits | 2 |
| No. of dead hogs removed from the City limits | 417 |
| No. of dead dogs and other small animals removed from the City limits | 175 |
| No. of barrels of offal removed from the City limits | 1,470 |

## GENERAL CITY NEWS.

A Rochester Merchant Charged with False Pretences.—Mr. Wm. H. Mellen, of the firm of Messrs. Claflin, Mellen & Co., well-known merchants of this City, recently appeared before Justice Connolly, and preferred a complaint for false pretences against Thomas C. Gilman, a merchant doing business in Rochester, this State. From the complainant's affidavit it appears that on the 20th day of February, 1861, Mr. Gilman called on the firm and applied to purchase goods on credit, as the agent of his wife, Mary A. Gilman. He represented that she had just commenced the wholesale boot and shoe business in Rochester, this State, that she was to sell for cash, and had invested $10,000 of her own money in the business, beside having $4,000 more which she intended to invest in four months from that time. Gilman further represented that he then intended to purchase goods to the amount of $30,000, toward which he should pay $10,000 down; that his wife was nearly free from debt, and perfectly responsible. Believing these representations to be true, the firm sold and delivered to Gilman a large bill of goods, and at intervals, up to a few months ago, continued to sell him goods as the agent for his wife, apparently fair and plausible representations being made by Gilman at every sale. The total amount of his present indebtedness to the firm of Claflin, Mellen & Co. is $6,378 25. At length, becoming somewhat suspicious as to the pecuniary standing of Gilman and his wife, Mr. Mellen instituted an investigation, which resulted in satisfying him that all the representations made by Mr. Gilman, and upon which he obtained the goods, were false and untrue, and, as complainant alleges, were feloniously made, with the intent to cheat himself and his partners out of their property. On the facts presented before Justice Connolly, a warrant was issued for Gilman's apprehension, and yesterday he was taken into custody by Officers Cummings and Blunt, of the Tombs Police Court. The accused was taken before the magistrate, and held in $5,000 to answer. Mr. Wm. Waltermeyer, of Sixty-fourth-street and Fifth-avenue, and Henry Dater, Esq., residing at No. 78 West Forty-second-street, became his bondsmen.

A New and Dangerous Counterfeit.—On Monday evening a bold and vigorous attempt was made in this City and Brooklyn to defraud the proprietors of numerous shops and saloons, by means of well-executed counterfeit $10 notes on the Citizens' Bank of Worcester, Mass. In too many instances, we regret to say, the rogues were entirely successful, and but for the fact that the police telegraph was put into active operation, and that the patrolmen in the respective precincts were busy in notifying the public of the combined attempt, thousands of dollars of these spurious notes would, no doubt, have been palmed off upon the unsuspecting shopkeepers of the two cities. Quite a number of arrests were made. William Satter, *alias* Fordham, was arrested and taken before Justice Steers, charged with having passed one of the $10 notes upon a druggist in Myrtle-avenue, Brooklyn. Julia Ackerman and Hiram N. Garrett, passed about half a dozen of them upon various parties in the Sixth and Eighth avenues in this City. They were finally arrested, and upon being taken to the Jefferson Market Police Court, it came out in evidence that the two sustained the relation of brother and sister. They were fully committed for trial. These counterfeits are so well executed, and so nearly do they resemble the genuine $10 notes of that bank, that the public cannot be too careful when any of that denomination are presented for acceptance.

The Metropolitan Police as Recruiting Officers.—It will be remembered that in July last Police Commissioner Bowen offered a premium of $100, to be divided into shares of $50, $30 and $20 each, to be given respectively to three members of the force who should obtain the largest number of recruits for the regiments which were then in process of organization for the Metropolitan Brigade, from July 16 to Dec. 16, 1862. An accurate account has been kept of all the recruits so accepted, and Superintendent Kennedy has just made his report to the Board of Commissioners. From this report, it appears that 2,590 men have been recruited and enlisted by the Police. The following are the awards of premiums: Officer Frende, Twenty-sixth Precinct, obtained 170 recruits—$50; Capt. Woolom, Forty-fifth Precinct, (Brooklyn,) 122 recruits—$30; Officer Hopkins, Sixth Precinct, 80 recruits—$20. The awards, as above, have accordingly been made. On the 29th of July last Commissioner Bowen also offered a gold Police Captain's shield, to be presented to the Captain whose precinct would obtain the highest number of recruits from July 16 to Sept. 17. The Sixth Precinct having obtained 394 recruits, the highest number obtained by any one precinct, Capt. Joseph Dowling has been awarded the gold shield.

The Lilliputians at the Museum—Miss Warren and Commodore Nutt.—After a due amount of preliminary coquetting, naturally to be expected in one of her sex, Miss Lavinia Warren, (the wonderful little lady, who is only thirty-two inches high, yet as pretty in face and perfectly developed in person as any full-grown belle of the season,) has consented to accept an engagement from Mr. Barnum. Until further notice, therefore, she transfers the scene of her *levées* from the drawing-room of the St. Nicholas to the more public halls of the Museum, where she receives, at all hours of the day and evening. Miss Warren is exhibited in company with Commodore Nutt, and the public thereby secures the opportunity of beholding at the same time the two smallest specimens of human symmetry known to be in existence. It is needless to say that the Museum is crowded all the time. Mr. Barnum has not delighted public curiosity with so much irresistible attraction for a long while.

Deserved Promotion.—Capt. Theodore B. Hamilton, of the Thirty-third Regiment New-York Volunteers, has been appointed Lieutenant-Colonel of the Sixty-second, for marked gallantry in the field. This promotion is well deserved. Lieut.-Col. Hamilton has been in the field from the beginning of the war. He was taken prisoner during the seven days' fight before Richmond, but not until he had shot with his revolver three men who attempted to capture him, and even then he refused to surrender his sword to a private. He is a son of Frank H. Hamilton, the distinguished surgeon, who is now in charge of the United States Hospital on Central Park.

Two Alleged Poisoners Committed for Trial.—John M. Griffin and Thos. Lees, first mate, and cook, of the bark *Betsey Williams*, who are charged with poisoning three successive Captains of that vessel while she lay at the port of Remedios, Cuba, arrived here from Boston, yesterday, having been sent hither for trial. They were placed in charge of the United States Marshal, who committed them to the Tombs to await examination. The circumstances of the poisoning have already been published. It is supposed that the crime was committed at the instigation of Griffin, with a view to get the appointment of Captain of the bark. Lees, the cook, is said to be willing to turn State's evidence and divulge all the facts.

City Mortality.—The City Inspector reports that 320 persons died in New-York last week—66 men, 77 women, 104 boys and 73 girls—a decrease of 48 from the mortality of the previous week, and of 62 as compared with the mortality of the corresponding week of 1862. Of the deceased, 152 were children under five years of age. The mortality by the principal diseases was as follows: Consumption 45, croup 25, infantile convulsions 22, scarlet fever 21, diphtherite 15, dropsy in the head 11, typhoid fever 7; deaths from external causes 30, among which are reported nine deaths from old age, one drowned, and six killed by accidents. There were 17 deaths in the Institutions.

Changes in the Street Department.—On last Monday, William M. Tweed was appointed Deputy Street Commissioner, *vice* Gustavus A. Purdy. Yesterday, Mr. Tweed (who is acting Street Commissioner, in the absence of Commissioner Cornell, who is in the Senate at Albany) made the following changes: Superintendent of Repairs and Supplies, Henry Wallace, *vice* Jonathan Purdy; Deputy Superintendent of same bureau, Charles Boyce, *vice* Geo. H. E. Lynch; Superintendent of Lamps and Gas, Anthony Miller, (Ex-Councilman,) *vice* Edward McConnell; Superintendent of Roads, John Butler, *vide* John McQuade; Wm. L. Ely, Chief Clerk, reappointed.

Ferrero's Soiree Dansante.—This annual entertainment is to take place on the 8th inst., at the the Academy of Music, and promises to be, as usual, *the* entertainment of the season. The Academy converted into a ball-room, illuminated with extra lights, vocal with the strains of Wallace's Band, its boxes filled with full-dressed spectators, and the floor alive with nimble-footed dancers, is a sight to be remembered. Not the least interesting portion of the entertainment is the appearance of the children, who monopolize the floor until 9 P. M., when the "children of a larger growth" have undivided possession of it.

A Rummy Transaction.—A man named Henry C. Foster was arrested yesterday by Officer Marks, of the Lower Police Court, charged with having, on the 6th day of April last, obtained from Mr. Emil Goulard, of No. 34 President-street, Brooklyn, by means of false and fraudulent representations, 887 gallons of Santa Cruz rum, valued at $655 25. The accused, who denies the charge, was taken before Justice Connolly, and held to bail in $1,000 to answer the charge before the Court of Sessions.

Sale of Church.—The church situated on the southwest corner of Greene and Houston streets was sold yesterday by auction, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, by Mr. J. M. Miller, for $24,000. Mr. S. Jesurun was the purchaser. This church was partially destroyed by fire at the recent large conflagration in Houston-street.

Counterfeit Currency.—We desire to call attention to a dangerous counterfeit of the Albany fifty cent issue. In the genuine the engraving is fine, in the counterfeit it is coarse. The signature of Mr. Paige, the Chamberlain, is very successfully done, but that of Mayor Perry is bungling. In the counterfeit there is no dot above the i in Eli, while in the genuine it is unmistakably clear.

The Reception to be Given to Gen. Butler.—The Committee who have in consideration the public reception to be given to Gen. Butler, will meet to-day, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce.

The New-York Hospital.—There are at present in the City Hospital 346 inmates, of whom 17 are females and 329 males. During the past week 27 were discharged as cured or relieved; 34 fresh patients were admitted, and three of the inmates died.

Court of General Sessions.—In this Court yesterday, before Judge McCunn, three or four cases were called, but counsel not being ready fort rial, the Court adjourned to 11 o'clock this morning.

## NEW-JERSEY.

Organization of the Newark City Government.—Last evening being the time appointed by the City Charter for the organization of the City Government for the year, the members of both the old and new Boards of Aldermen met in the Council Chamber at 7 o'clock. The old Board was first called to order, and after a vote of thanks to Alderman N. C. Ball, the President, for the ability, urbanity and impartiality with which he had discharged his duties the past year, which was briefly and appropriately responded to by him, the members elect were sworn in by the City Clerk, as follows:

| Ward. | Expires in 1863. | Expires in 1864. |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | James M. Smith, | John Reuser. |
| 2 | A. H. Woodruff, | Thomas J. Booth. |
| 3 | *Joseph O. Nichols,* | *David C. Dodd, Jr.* |
| 4 | N. C. Ball, | John C. Littell. |
| 5 | Jerome B. Ward, | David Anderson. |
| 6 | Joseph Harth, | Joseph Burroughs. |
| 7 | Bernard Kearney | Daniel Murphy. |
| 8 | James Smith, | Thomas Castles. |
| 9 | *Wm. H. Murphy,* | *Daniel W. Baker.* |
| 10 | Robert Williams, | Isaac Ogden. |
| 11 | James Rowe, | James R. Young. |
| 12 | Herman Schalk, | James Hart. |
| 13 | Lawrence Reinhart, | Hermann Ise. |

Democrats in Roman, 22; Administration in *Italic*, 4.

The Council then proceeded to elect a President, and Alderman N. C. Ball was nominated and elected without opposition, a merited compliment to his efficiency and popularity as a presiding officer. Alderman Ball, upon taking the Chair, made a brief address to the Council, thanking them for the renewed mark of their esteem. John Gordon was elected messenger. The annual message of Mayor Bigelow was then read, a brief synopsis of which is as follows:

A recommendation is made that the Council consider some plan for raising money to aid the families of volunteers: the loan of $100,000 authorized by the Legislature, and the $5,000 additional appropriated for the purpose, being expended. The Mayor has also disbursed since July, 1861, for the State, monthly pay to volunteers, $90,618 50, which has been refunded by the State with a reduction of $550, which was paid to families of deserted and deceased soldiers. The permanent debt of the city authorized by the Charter is $250,000, but during the last year $33,000 has been retired, leaving outstanding bonds to the amount of $217,000. There has accrued to the Sinking Fund, the last year, $15,225, making the entire fund $47,650 41 properly invested. The city has also issued, in anticipation of taxes, under the authority of the charter temporary loan bonds to the amount of $182,536. There have also been issued City Certificates for fractional parts of a dollar, to the amount of $166,000, from the receipts for which $33,000 have been appropriated to the redemption of the funded debt, and $28,600 invested in the Volunteer Aid Bonds for money advanced, and other assets $322,373.

The assessed value of the real and personal estate in the city last year is $30,045,289, upon which has been assessed 91 cents on $100 within, and 85 cents without, the lamp district; the whole amount assessed was $317,416 96, of which $260,702 97 are unpaid, leaving arrearages of $56,713 99. The total expenditures, including $45,754 for National purposes, and $10,000 for uncollected and remitted taxes of 1862, has been $328,595. A careful economy is urged, in view of present calamitous condition of the country. The Newark Aqueduct Board have, during the year, constructed a new and spacious reservoir near the junction of the Morris Canal and Morris and Essex Railroad, the area of which is about one and one-quarter acres, and of a capacity of 12,500,000 gallons, from which the city is now supplied. Other and more extensive works are contemplated. The income from water rents has been $22,098 68, and the current expenses $5,644 28, besides expenses of construction, and interest upon the original cost of the works, $10,736 70.

The customary appropriations for the Board of Health and City Dispensary, at which the number of beneficiaries has increased, is recommended.

The Fire Department comprises ten engines, two hook and ladder and one hose carriage, operated by manual force, and three steam-engines and one horse hose company. The superior advantages and economy of steam engines are commented upon, and the expediency of increasing the latter and dispensing with a number of the hand-engines is urged. The Mayor repeats his annual recommendation for the appointment of a Fire Marshal. The Police Department embraces 83 men in all, including 31 temporary appointees. The inconvenience and insecurity of the present Police Station is commented upon, and Council urged to take steps to improve the condition of the same. The Commission to lay out streets has expired by limitation, but the work is not quite completed. Council is recommended to take measures to complete the same.

The message concludes with a reference to our National affairs. Mayor Bigelow, concluding that the Government has exercised arbitrary powers in its operations to subdue the rebellion, and making quite an elaborate argument in favor of State rights, and of a reference to the National difficulties to a National Convention of the people of all the States for settlement. After the adjournment, the old and new Boards sat down together with a number of invited guests, to a fine supper at the McGregor House.

Essex County Courts.—The January term of the Essex County Courts commenced yesterday in the Court-house in Newark, before Judge Haines presiding, assisted by Judges Waugh, Cleaver, Pierson and Young. In his charge to the Grand Jury, Judge Haines strongly urged the necessity of breaking up the thousands of unlicensed dram-shops which infest the county, and of punishing those who persisted in defiance of law in keeping open these prolific sources of crime. His Honor also said that justice demanded not only the punishment of the poor victims of these places, but the summary and effectual punishment of the principals, who usually managed by spiriting away witnesses and other means to escape conviction. There are but thirty-three cases of all kinds awaiting the action of the Grand Jury, being a number gratifyingly small. The only important case is that of Thomas Ryder, charged with homicide, in causing the death of his wife by kicking her, on the evening of the 7th of October last.

Horrible Tragedy.—On New-Year's night a fearful tragedy was enacted at Brigantine Beach, Atlantic County. A young man named Ganzy entered the public-house of a Mr. Benjamin Turner during his absence, and attacked a son of Mr. T.'s with an axe. A daughter of Mr. T. flew to her brother's rescue, and ejected the intruder. He returned with a gun, broke his way into the house, shot the boy, who was in bed, and afterward shot the girl, inflicting a severe wound in her arm. The girl then managed to escape, and the house was then set on fire and consumed, together with the body of the murdered boy, and also a little girl, an inmate of the family. The murderer escaped to a boat in the stream, and afterward shot himself. It looks like the work of insanity.

Presentation.—Assistant Surgeon John H. Janeway, until recently Medical Officer in charge of the United States Military Hospital, Newark, was presented on Monday evening, by a number of officers of the institution, with a handsome pair of pistols and a valuable field-glass, as a testimonial of regard. After the presentation, the company sat down to an elegant supper at the McGregor House, where the presentation took place.

Essex County Courts.—The January term of the Essex County Courts commences this (Tuesday) morning, at the Court-house, in Newark, Judge Haines presiding. The list embraces sixteen cases in the Supreme Court, forty-seven in the Circuit, and one hundred and ten Appeals. The criminal business, it is probable, will be lighter than usual.

Newark Banks—The quarterly statements of the Newark Banks shows loans $4,398,651 82; circulation, $1,722,399; specie, 247,811 12. In addition to the specie in bank, the Newark Banking Company have $75,915 00 deposited with the United States Assistant Treasurer in New-York.

Female Charitable Society, Newark.—The collection at the First Presbyterian Church on Sunday night, at the annual sermon in behalf of the Female Charitable Society of Newark, amounted to $156 77.

United States Hospital, Newark.—On the 3d inst., James Chapman, Company C, Ninety-seventh New-York, died of typhus fever.

## LAW REPORTS.

### Court Calendar—This Day.

Supreme Court—Circuit.—*Part I.*—Nos. 631, 635, 639, 653, 655, 657, 667, 673, 675, 681, 689, 691, 695, 697, 698½, 701, 703, 705, 715, 711½, 719, 723, 725, 727, 731, 733. *Part II.*—Nos. 522, 526, 554, 556, 560, 578, 590, 592, 596, 602, 604, 616, 618, 624, 626, 628, 634, 644, 646, 648. *Part III.*—Nos. 624, 654, 775, 561, 793, 416, 471, 646, 648, 650, 679, 684, 697, 710, 672, 164, 408, 665.

Supreme Court—Special Term.—Nos. 16, Demurrer, 167, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186.

Superior Court—Trial Term.—*Part I.*—Nos. 3305, 3223, 3067, 3217, 1827, 2737, 3227, 3277, 3255, 1363, 2401, 2921, 3091½. *Part II.*—Nos. 3126, 3142, 3144, 3146, 3150, 2254, 2522, 2970, 2972, 636, 2700, 562, 2844, 2868, 2870.

Common Pleas—Trial Term.—*Part I.*—Nos. 939, 940, 941, 942, 944, 945, 946, 947, 948, 949, 950, 951, 952, 607, 291. *Part II.*—Nos. 922, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 930, 931, 932, 933, 934, 935, 937, 938.

### Charge to the Grand Jury.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

Judge Shipman was present this morning to preside at the opening of the Court. The following gentlemen were impanneled as a Grand Jury:

Wm. H. Brannan,
Sam. J. Berry,
Jas. H. Cross,
Asahel A. Denman,
Francis Leland,
Rush Patterson,
Oliver S. Strong,
Jas. M. Taylor,
Ed. L. Bradbury,
Wm. Callender,
David Clees,
Chas. W. Fearing,
Joseph Leggett,
Isaac H. Reed,
Nathan Sutton,
Edward M. Young,
Erastus S. Brown,
Wm. Y. Clark,
Wm. E. Churchill,
Jas. H. Groesbeck,
Henry Oothout,
Edward Scholl,
Rich. S. Smith.

Mr. Oothout was appointed Foreman, and after the oath had been administered to them, Judge Shipman proceeded to charge them as follows:

Gentlemen of the Grand Jury.—The learned District-Attorney has laid before me a list of cases which he intends to submit to your consideration. It is proper for me briefly to point out to you the legal aspects of the several classes of offences embraced in this list.

You are aware, gentlemen, that the Government of the United States has no common law jurisdiction by means of which its courts can take cognizance of offences not prohibited by any act of Congress. The courts of England, from which we derived the general system of jurisprudence which prevails in the several States of the Union, and the State tribunals themselves, often hear and punish offences which are in violation of the express letter of no statute, but which, nevertheless, are crimes against society, the punishment of which is necessary for its protection. These are called offences at common law, and the jurisdiction over them is left to the State Courts. The Federal Courts deal with that class of offences only which are prohibited by the acts of Congress. It embraces a long catalogue of crimes, but it is only necessary in this place now to allude to those which are to be laid before you by the prosecuting officer of the Government.

Among these offences are several which relate to the maltreatment of seamen by the officers of American ships on the high seas. If the master or other officer of any such vessel shall from malice, hatred or revenge, and without any justifiable cause, on the high seas, or on any other waters within the admiralty jurisdiction of the United States, beat, wound, or imprison, or withhold suitable food and nourishment from, or inflict any cruel and unusual punishment on any of the crew, such master or officer, should be presented for trial. The right of those in command of a vessel to maintain discipline among the crew is fully protected by law, but that law neither countenances nor tolerates any cruelty or wanton violence on their part. Their authority over the crew is ample, and therefore they should be held responsible for its just exercise, and punished if they pervert it to the purposes of cruelty and oppression.

Another of these offences against the United States is that of larceny or theft. When committed on board of an American ship on the high seas, or in any place within the sole and exclusive jurisdiction of the United States, the offence is cognizable by the Federal Courts. There are many places on land where this offence is punishable by act of Congress, such as dock-yards, light-houses, Marine Hospitals, &c., and when the District-Attorney lays before you the evidence of such offences committed on land, he will accompany it with proper proof that the places where they were committed are within the jurisdiction of the United States.

Murder on the high seas, on board of American ships, or on those ships which have no national character, is one of the highest crimes, and any such offence which may be submitted to you will require your most careful consideration. The jurisdiction of this Court extends not only to offences of this character committed on such vessels on the high seas proper, but also in any river, basin, or bay, out of the jurisdiction of any particular State. If you are embarrassed with any doubts whether the place, indicated by the evidence in case of any of these crimes charged to have been committed on the water, is within the jurisdiction of the United States, the Court will hereafter submit to you special instructions on that point.

Forging or counterfeiting, or passing, or bringing into the country with intent to pass, any coin resembling that coined at the mint of the United States, or resembling foreign coin which is current, by law, in the United States, is a high crime. Several cases of this character will be submitted to you, and will no doubt meet with your careful attention. And you will remember that it is equally a crime to willingly *aid and assist* in the commission of this class of offences.

Any person, who knowingly and wilfully obstructs, resists, or opposes any officer of the United States, in serving, or attempting to serve any process or warrant, or any rule or order of any Court of the United States, or any other legal or judicial process whatsoever; or shall beat or wound any officer, or other person duly authorized, in serving any such process, writ, warrant or order, is liable to punishment, in the Courts of the United States, and any charges of this nature which may come before you should be thoroughly inquired into, and if sustained, the guilty parties presented for trial. It is of the highest importance that officers intrusted with the execution of the laws should be protected in the discharge of their duties, and that any forcible resistance to them in such lawful discharge of their duties should be promptly punished.

A charge against a person for fitting out a vessel at this port with intent to employ her in the Slave-trade, will require your attention. This crime is committed whenever the offender contributes to the fitment with the intent already named, whether he does it for himself, as principal, or for others, as agent or factor, or as a participator in the enterprise jointly with others. It is not necessary, in order to make out the offence, that the fitment should be complete. If it is but a partial fitting, and done with the guilty intent, the charge is sustained.

Smuggling goods by their clandestine introduction into the country for the purpose of defrauding the Revenue of the United States, or the passing through the Custom-house any false or fraudulent invoice for that purpose is an offence that may require your attention; and any case of this character that may come before you should be thoroughly investigated. A large portion of the revenue derived from imports is collected at this port, and it is important that any and every attempt to evade payment should be exposed and punished. The protection of the honest and upright merchant demands this, as well as the security of the revenue.

The forging of pension claims, or documents in support of them, the possession or presentation of false and spurious papers, with intent to defraud the Government by obtaining money through the Pension Office, is a crime that has been extensively perpetrated in many parts of the country for the last ten years. A single case of this character is upon the list handed me by the District-Attorney, the evidence in support of which he will lay before you. It is a crime that is usually perpetrated with great deliberation and the most studious efforts at concealment, and it sometimes happens that documents, after they have been signed and sworn to by honest witnesses, are interpolated by guilty parties, and thus the innocent are exposed to the danger of unjust accusation. Any circumstance of this kind should of course be carefully attended to, and the charge of guilt fastened upon the real offenders. There is usually little difficulty in fixing upon the guilty perpetrator, for he generally leaves abundant traces of his crime, which, when followed out carefully, rarely fail to disclose the whole history of the transaction.

The last offence which I shall now particularize is that of embezzling or opening letters that have been placed in the Post-office. The entire control of the correspondence of the country, when transmitted through the mails, belongs to the United States; and to protect that correspondence, and the valuable papers or other articles that it may cover, Congress has, from time to time, enacted a series of highly penal statutes. These prohibit and severely punish the embezzlement and opening of letters, whether for the purpose of purloining articles of value from them, or for the detestable object of abstracting the correspondence, or prying into another's business or secrets. A rigid enforcement of these laws is highly important for the Government in preserving the confidence of the people in the security of the mails, and thus maintaining the largest amount of revenue to this invaluable department. The District Attorney will lay before you any infractions of the law which have come to his knowledge; and it is proper to say in reference to this, as well as all other offences that may have been committed against the laws of the United States that may have come to the knowledge of any member of the Grand Jury, it will be his duty to communicate it to his fellows, and they will have the proper witnesses summoned before them for the purpose of inquiring into facts touching the charge.

In the discharge of your duties you will, of course, consider only legal evidence in support of the charges you may be called upon to investigate, and if that evidence would, in your judgment, warrant a verdict of guilty, if uncontradicted, it will warrant you in finding a true bill in any given case. Sixteen of your number, at least, should be present, in order to form a quorum for the legal transaction of business, and twelve must join in order to find a true bill.

I need not remind you, gentlemen, that it is only through the intervention of Grand Juries that offenders can be lawfully presented to the Courts for trial, and that your duties are, therefore, of a very grave and responsible character, affecting the security and welfare of the Government and the people. The solemn oath you have taken admonishes you of the spirit in which your labors are to be pursued, and your own good sense will guide your deliberations to just results.

These are all the remarks which I deem it necessary to submit to you this morning. I shall, hereafter, probably call your attention to one or two other violations of the law, and will apprise you of the time which I shall fix for that purpose.

## NOTES OF PRIZE DECISIONS.

### United States District Court

Before Judge Betts.

BLOCKADE—SIMULATED VOYAGE.

*The United States* vs. *The schooner Mary Teresa and her Cargo.*—This vessel was captured off Charleston Harbor by the gunboat *Unadilla*, on May 10, 1862. She was built in Wilmington, N. C., in 1852. She was provisionally registered on April 29, 1862, at Nassau, to Edward Gardner, a merchant of Charleston. The shipping agreement was for a voyage to Halifax and back to Nassau. A claim was filed in this suit by the Acting British Consul in behalf of British subjects having an interest, and afterward a claim was filed by Gardner. The master of the vessel testified that she came from Charleston to Nassau with a cargo of cotton about a week before this voyage. Gardner was mate and owned the cargo on that voyage, and owned most of this present cargo. A passenger on board testified that he heard the Captain or mate say that Addersley & Co. of Nassau, who were the consignees of the vessel, owned her, and the mate owned the cargo. The vessel had no log. After she left Nassau she was kept to the northward close along the shore of the United States, and was captured about twenty miles from Charleston Bar.

*Held by the Court*—That on the registry the legal ownership of the vessel was in a resident of Charleston, and on this account the vessel was subject to capture as prize by our statute. But, in reality, she was most probably the property of Addersley & Co., of Nassau, whose practices in such methods of evading the blockade are flagrantly notorious.

That the evidence establishes an unmistakable purpose and attempt to run the vessel into Charleston. Her position when captured was in contradiction to the direction indicated in her shipping papers, and there is not a shadow of evidence justifying such a departure from her declared voyage. The character of her ship's company, her last employment, her agents, and the description of her cargo, speak very distinctly as to the purpose with which she ran from the place of her departure directly to within twenty miles of Charleston under semblance of going to Halifax.

The vessel and cargo condemned as forfeited.

For the United States and captors, Mr. Andrews and Mr. Upton; for claimants, Mr. Edwards.

TRANSFER OF VESSEL TO NEUTRAL—MUTILATION OF LOG—BLOCKADE.

*The United States* vs. *The Steamer Ella Warley and her Cargo.*—This vessel was captured at sea by the *Santiago de Cuba*, on April 24, 1862. The acting British Consul intervened in behalf of British subjects as owners of vessel and cargo. A provisional register of the vessel, issued to Edwin C. Addersley, at Nassau, on Dec. 18, 1861, was found on board; also a clearance for St. John, N. B., dated April 24, 1862; also bills of lading and letter of instructions from Addersley & Co. to their agent for parts of the cargo, and from other shippers for other portions of it, addressed to St. John; also shipping articles for a voyage from Charleston, S. C., to Nassau, in March and April, 1862. Many leaves were cut out of the fore part of the log, leaving but one obscure entry.

Swazey, the master of the vessel, was a citizen of Charleston. He testified that the vessel sailed with a cargo of cotton from Charleston to Nassau in December or January last; took in a cargo at Nassau and carried it to Charleston; took in another cargo of cotton and carried it to Nassau, and received at Havana and Nassau the cargo which she had on board when taken. This cargo was consigned to W. H. Wright at St. John. Swazey did not know him. The previous cargo which he carried from Nassau to Charleston was also consigned to Wright, but it was taken possession of at Charleston by one Lafitte, who said Wright was his agent. Swazey could not swear the present cargo was to be delivered to Lafitte in the same way, but could not swear it was not to be. Almost all the witnesses agreed that the vessel was understood to be bound to Charleston. One of them testified that on her previous voyage from Nassau to Charleston she was cleared as she was now for St. John.

*Held by the Court*—That such a mutilation of the log-book will of itself be adequate cause for the condemnation of the vessel and cargo, if she is seized under circumstances which place it in her power to violate a blockaded port, unless clearly and satisfactorily explained by the proofs. (1 Ch. Rob., 111: 2 Wheat., 227.)

That the evidence raises a violent suspicion that the voyage was conducted *mala fide*, with intent to make it a return voyage directly to Charleston.

That the evidence does not establish a *bona fide* purchase of the vessel by the neutral claimant. He shows no valid bill of sale, and he placed the title in the hands of the vendor's agents, with power to resell.

That this voyage was substantially the next voyage after she escaped from Charleston by violating the blockade, as it did not begin at Havana where the vessel touched, but at Nassau.

Vessel and cargo condemned and forfeited.

For the United States and captors, Mr. Andrews and Mr. Upton; for claimants, Mr. Edwards.

CAPTURE IN THE MISSISSIPPI—INTENTION TO VIOLATE BLOCKADE NOT ENOUGH—PROPERTY ACQUIRED BY TRADE WITH ENEMY.

*The United States* vs. *The schooner John Gilpin and her cargo.*—This vessel was captured on April 25, 1862, by the gunboat *Katahdin*, in the Mississippi River, opposite New-Orleans. A claim to the vessel was interposed by N. H. Babson and six others, all of Massachusetts, and a claim to the cargo, consisting of 318 bales of cotton, was put in by the Weymouth Iron Company, a Massachusetts corporation.

No papers relating to the vessel were found on board, or were produced in Court. The evidence was only the examination of the mate, who was brought to this port. The failure to examine other witnesses was sufficiently explained by affidavit of the Assistant United States District Attorney, showing that the rest of the crew were dispersed in the confusion attending on the capture of New-Orleans.

The mate testified that he resided in New-Orleans; that the master resided there, and that he heard the master say the vessel belonged to one Dandridge, who resided there; he did not know where she was bound, but was told by the Captain it was to the Northern States. She left New-Orleans Feb. 15 or 16, 1862, and went down the river several miles below the forts, and there anchored for several days, when the commander of the forts ordered her back, and the design to get out was abandoned. Her crew staid by her at the master's request, but no further attempt was made to get out.

*Held by the Court*—That the offence of violating the blockade is not consummated merely by the existence of a purpose to commit the act. The vessel must be captured when endeavoring to carry out the guilty design. Had the capture been made while the vessel was proceeding down the river, the vessel would, within the rule, be guilty of an overt act. But she stopped before leaving the port and returned to her place of departure, where she remained till captured. The charge, therefore, of violating the blockade is not sufficiently proved to warrant the condemnation of the vessel.

That the cargo was seized water borne, and was shipped with the intention to transport it to another State.

That it was, therefore, by the law of war, subject to condemnation, as being enemy property, procured by purchase in an enemy port; for trade and traffic with an enemy during a state of war, is inhibited to the subjects of the nation prosecuting the war.

That by our own statute especially all property acquired by commercial intercourse with the citizens of insurrectionary States is declared subject to forfeiture.

Proceedings against the vessel stayed by the libelants. Decree of condemnation against the cargo.

For the United States and captors, Mr. Upton and Mr. Andrews. For the vessel, Messrs. Evarts, Southmayd and Choate. For cargo, Messrs. Webster and Craig.

*The United States* vs. *The Schooner Albert and Her Cargo.*—This vessel was captured May 1, 1862, a few miles from Charleston, by the gunboat *Huron*. The owner intervened in the suit for the vessel, and Otero & Co. and Rafael L. Sanchez intervened for different portions of the cargo. The vessel's papers showed that she was registered at Nassau, April 9, 1862, to Thomas McWilliams, of that port, but a resident of Matanzas. Her crew list, dated April 18, specified the voyage to be from Nassau to New-York, and she cleared for New-York April 29. There were also bills of lading for parts of the cargo from Nassau and Matanzas, and a charter party, dated at Matanzas, March 20, 1862, between McWilliams and Otero & Co., letting the vessel to the latter, to take a cargo to be furnished at Matanzas and Nassau to New-York.

The libelants invoked into this suit the evidence given in the case of the schooner *Maria*, which follows this, and which showed that the *Maria* was registered at Nassau April 16, 1862, to William Smith, of Glasgow; that she cleared from Nassau for New-York on April 16, and was captured April 30, near the coast of South Carolina, having on board an invoice of 80 dozen cotton cards, shipped at Matanzas March 28, 1862, by R. L. Sanchez, and now claimed by him. It also showed that one of the charterers of the *Maria*, named Monet, was captured on board of her, having with him a triplicate bill of lading for cotton cards, in which it was expressed that they were to be landed in some Southern port; and that the cards mentioned in the bill of lading were shipped part on the *Maria* and part on the *Albert*, the shipping papers of both vessels, stating that they were bound from Matanzas to New-York.

The log of the *Albert* presented a suspicious appearance. Many leaves were cut out of the first part of the book, leaving the first entry dated April 21, 1862, and that was incomplete, and implied that the vessel was then at sea. No course or distance run was mentioned. The vessel, on her previous voyage to Matanzas, ran the blockade out of Charleston.

*Held by the Court*—That the whole evidence shows that the cards shipped on both vessels were destined for a Southern port, and that the destination of the *Albert*, on her papers, was simulated and false. The bill of lading engaging for such delivery, and carried covertly on the *Maria* by one of the carriers of the goods as his instruction and guide for the delivery of the cards on both vessels shows that the fact was so.

That the log was kept with a view to conceal the true nature and intention of the voyage, and its gross mutilation, amounts, under the prize law, to an act of culpability which forfeits vessel and cargo.

That the evidence shows the adventure to have been flagrantly one of the many disclosed to the public by the incidents of the war, in which an exceedingly frail covering is paraded to screen a bold determination and effort to drive a criminal traffic with the rebels from neutral ports. They are no way diminishing in boldness and perseverance, and though favored with manifold successes, yet the eyes of law and justice are not so completely purblinded but that many efforts to violate the public law and the rights of our Government are frustrated and result in the discomfiture of pursuits tending to the great wrong of this country and a disruption of the harmony between it and its neutral friends.

Vessel and cargo forfeited.

For United States and captors, Mr. Andrews and Mr. Upton. For claimants, Messrs. Spring and Russell.

*The United States* vs. *The Schooner Maria and cargo.*—This vessel was captured April 30, near Charleston, by the *Santiago de Cuba*. She was built in Charleston and left that port, running the blockade, in March, 1862, with a cargo of cotton, which she carried to Matanzas. There her owner, Wm. Smith, of Glasgow, made a charter of her to Monet, Jemenez & Co. to carry a cargo to Nassau and New-York. Part of the cargo was cotton cards shipped by R. L. Sanchez. The vessel sailed from Nassau, April 20. There was conflicting evidence whether she was captured April 30 or May 1, and as to her position when captured.

[illegible] consequence of having two water-casks stove in a gale and was endeavoring to find the blockading squadron to obtain a supply. A reference to this staving of water casks in the log appeared to have been interpolated and no one of the witnesses supported the testimony of the master on this point.

The evidence of the transfer of the vessel to Smith was his statements to the Captain at Matanzas, that he had bought her from an agent of her American owner, but the Captain never saw any bill of sale nor was any produced.

*Held by the Court.*—That the claimants have failed to show a legal transfer of the vessel from her enemy owner to the neutral claimant; that she ran clandestinely out of a blockaded port on her preceding voyage; that she was hired, freighted and dispatched on this voyage with full knowledge of the blockade; that she was destined for Charleston, and attempted to go to her destination; that her papers were falsified and her log mutilated.

Vessel and cargo condemned and forfeited.

For the United States and captors, Mr. Andrews and Mr. Upton. For claimants, Messrs. Spring and Russell.

## NOTES OF DECISIONS IN ADMIRALTY.

### United States District Court.

Before Judge Shipman.

CONTRACT FOR CARRYING IRON—LOSS OF CARGO.

*The Hoboken Land and Improvement Company vs. The Lighter Sunswick and John Reed, Master.*—This was an action brought to recover the value of some railroad iron, alleged to have been shipped on the lighter, at Brooklyn, to be carried to Hackensack, N. J., and lost on the passage. The respondents set up as a defence that one Lemmon, the agent of the libelants, hired the lighter of her owner for the purpose of themselves carrying the iron, and they alone were responsible for the loss.

*Held by the Court*—That on the evidence of the contract on which the libel is founded, was one which bound the respondents to carry the iron safely, limited only by the absence of any responsibility for any difficulty that might arise in navigating the Hackensack River.

That the libelants' agent was not the sailing-master of the lighter, and took no responsibility about her sailing. Reed, her master, employed and paid a tug for towing a lighter up the stream. The boat turned over from having too much weight on deck, and this loading the libelants had nothing to do with; and she was overset not in the Hackensack, nor in consequence of any difficulty arising out of bad pilotage, but in New-York harbor, and solely from the improper way in which she was laden.

Decree for libelants, with a reference to compute the damages. For libelants, Mr. Morton; for respondents, Mr. Sanxay.

LOSS OF CARGO—PERILS OF THE SEA—BURDEN OF PROOF.

*George J. Muller et al. vs. The ship Iginia, her tackle, &c.*—This was a libel filed to recover the value of two casks of wine, shipped, with others, on board the vessel at Antwerp, consigned to the libelants at New-York. These two casks, on the arrival of the vessel, were found to be empty. The bill of lading was in the usual form, having the usual exception of losses by perils of the sea. These casks were stowed in the ground tier. The evidence was, that the casks themselves were sound, and that they did not shift on the passage over. The respondents proved that the vessel experienced heavy weather, which lasted most of the time for forty days, and that during this time, the water brought up by the pumps had a smell of wine. The Port-Warden here certified that the leakage was "apparently caused by working, or pressure of the cargo."

*Held by the Court*—That the burden of proof that the loss was occasioned by the perils of the sea is upon the carriers. (*The Martha*, 1 Olcott, 140; Sprague's Decisions, p. 331 and 527.)

That if the loss of the wine can be fairly attributable to the force of the gale, which the master of the vessel took every precaution to provide against, but failed from no fault of his own, then it fails within the exception of the bill of lading.

That on the evidence the proximate cause of the damage was the too heavy pressure to which the casks were subjected by the weight of the cargo upon them.

That this was a danger which could and should have been provided against, and the consequences of which must be charged to the ship and not to the sea.

Decree for libelants for $170 25, the value of the wine, with interest from date of filing the libel.

For libelants, Messrs. Kaufman, Frank & Wilcoxson; for respondents, Messrs. Dukes & Sullivan.

## John Ericsson and His Profession—May an Engineer be Classed as a "Laborer" or an "Operative."

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Ingraham, Leonard and Peckham.

*John Ericsson vs. James Brown et al.*—This action was brought by the plaintiff, the noted engineer who constructed the lost *Monitor*, to recover of the defendants, as stockholders of "the New-York and Liverpool United States Mail Steamship Company," for services as Consulting Engineer, claimed to have been rendered that Company at different times, upon some twenty different days, between the 9th of April and the 10th of October, 1857, and for which services he charged $500.

The case was referred, and upon the trial it was shown that in the act incorporating the Company, passed April 11, 1849, section 10 provided as follows: "The stockholders of the said Company shall be jointly and severally individually liable for all the debts that may be due and owing to all their laborers and operatives for services performed for said Corporation."

The referee found the plaintiff's services to be of the value charged, but reported in favor of the defendants, on the ground that the plaintiff was not a "laborer or operative," within the meaning of the act. The plaintiff appealed from that judgment to this branch of the Court, and the only question to be determined was whether the referee had honestly interpreted the statute.

The Court, per PECKHAM, J., say, first: Was the plaintiff within the language of the act? If we should attempt to define the plaintiff in reference to the services he rendered we should scarcely describe him as a "laborer" or an "operative." We should not regard such language as apt or appropriate. Such words we should ordinarily apply to an entirely different class of men; to a class who obtain their living by coarse, manual labor, as distinguished from professional men—men who work with their hands rather than their heads. Operatives, though of very nearly the same signification, is some what more comprehensive than laborers. The Legislature enacted that ten hours should be a day's work for mechanics and laborers on all the public works. (3 R. S., 5th Ed., sec. 164, p. 628.) Could it be contended that the plaintiff would be included in such an enactment under the word "laborers?" I think not. He would no more be included than a lawyer who rendered professional services. The services of the plaintiff were very like those rendered by the lawyer. Each may involve some manual labor, but that is the incident rather than the principal of the service.

The plaintiff, in my opinion, correctly described his services as "professional," as contradistinguished from those of a "laborer" or "operative."

*Second.*—Is the plaintiff within the policy or reason of the law? The purpose of the Legislature was to protect a class of men not well qualified to protect themselves; men who usually labor for small compensation, and who are regarded to a certain extent as in the power of their employers; men who usually take no security for their services—who would generally be dismissed for requiring it, and, therefore, never make the attempt. Though the plaintiff in this instance has failed to take security, he obviously does not belong to the class just referred to. I believe the Legislature has not considered professional men as requiring the aid of such laws. Clearly the law did not intend to make the stockholders liable for all the debts of this Company. It does not protect the merchant, though his demand be just as worthy and as honest; it does not protect the lawyer; as a general thing they take care to protect themselves.

The plaintiff, therefore, in my judgment, is neither within the language or the reason of the law. The decision in Conant vs. Van Schaick, (24 Barb., 67,) does not touch this case.

The finding of facts by the Referee covers the whole ground. If the plaintiff should desire to review the decision of this Court, facts may be settled here. The judgment is therefore affirmed with costs.

E. Sprout for appellant; Clarkson N. Potter for the respondent.

## A Quarrel about a Soda-Water Establishment.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Before Justice Robertson.

*Henry H. Muller vs. William Boyan.*—This was an action to recover the possession of certain goods (or the value thereof) consisting of the contents of a soda-water manufacturing and bottling establishment at No. 433 Fourth-avenue, and which the plaintiff alleged the defendant had, in his (plaintiff's) absence from the place, wrongfully seized and carried away. The plaintiff claimed $1,500 damages.

The defence was that the defendant was the real owner of the business and the principal in conducting it, furnishing the capital, &c., and the plaintiff was the agent of the defendant, and had no interest whatever in the articles taken away. That as such agent the plaintiff, at the request of the defendant, had leased the premises for the defendant for one year, and that he occupied such premises only as the defendant's agent and assistant in the business. Case still on.

S. Hirsch for plaintiff; James J. Dean & Mr. Gamise for defendant.

## Practice—Statute does not Authorize Imprisonment for not Delivering Property to Receiver, Ordered on Final Judgment.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Bosworth.

*The People ex rel. Hermann Rothchilds vs. James Lynch, Sheriff.*—The relator was imprisoned for contempt of Court, in refusing to comply with its order to pay to James V. Kearney, Receiver, $496 50, and deliver to him certain accounts. The relator, in October last, moved for his discharge. The case was then fully stated in the TIMES.

The precept by virtue of which Rothchilds was arrested and held in custody, directed him to be held until he should pay Kearney, the Receiver, $496 50, and assign certain accounts, amounting in the aggregate [illegible].

[illegible], C. J.—The direction that Rothchilds pay the $496 50, and assign the accounts in part of a final judgment in a creditor's suit, brought to set aside certain transfers of property, as fraudulent. Kearney was appointed Receiver in that action.

The precept was issued under 3 Rev. Stat., (5th Ed.,) 850, sec. 4, which only allows a precept to enforce the payment of a sum of money directed to be paid by any rule or order of a Court.

This direction cannot be treated, as to the receiver, as an *order*, merely because he is not a *party* to the action. The fact remains that it is part of a final judgment, and it is to be enforced as such, as prescribed by section 285, of the Code. It is not a judgment for the payment of money within the meaning of that section. Such a judgment is one for the recovery of money only. Nor is it a judgment for the delivery of real or personal property. Those judgments within the meaning of that section are such as are rendered in actions of ejectment and replevin. It must be enforced, therefore, as directed by the concluding part of section 2 B. of the Code. (See Parker vs. Browning, 8 Paige, 390; Livingston vs. Fitzgerald, 2 Barb., 396; Wesley vs. Bennett, 6 Abb., 12.)

But, if I am mistaken in the opinion that this direction is part of a *final judgment*, and is not a mere *order* (*so far as the receiver may have right by force of it*,) still, there is no warrant in the statute for committing by precept for not delivering *property* which the judgment orders to be delivered to the receiver.

In issuing a precept, directing Rothchilds to be committed to jail, and there detained until he assigns the account, the Court exceeded its jurisdiction as to matter—3 R. S., (5 Edt.,) p. 867, § 56. Sub. 1. Even in this view, assuming that the direction to pay the receiver is as to him an order, the prisoner must be discharged.

I think, however, that the precept issued in a case not authorized by law; that this appears on its face, and that the prisoner is entitled to his discharge on that ground.

He must, therefore, be discharged.

H. D. Lapaugh for the motion.

## Motion to Vacate Order of Arrest.

NEW-YORK SUPERIOR COURT.

Before Judge Barbour.

*Michael Murphy vs. Antonio R. Fernandez.*—This was a motion made on the part of the defendant to vacate an order of arrest.

The action was to recover some $3,000, being the value of certain machinery which it was claimed the defendant had procured by representing himself to be a person of means and owner of a plantation and mine in Cuba. When the machinery was delivered the defendant gave his own notes for the amount, which were not paid, and which, after they were protested, he exchanged them for drafts drawn by him on Fernandez & Co., of Cuba, which were also protested. The plaintiff thereupon procured the defendant to be arrested upon the ground that his representations were fraudulent, inasmuch as he was a person of no pecuniary responsibility—was not the owner of the mine for which the machinery was made and no authority to draw the drafts.

The defendant contradicted these allegations and claimed to be a wealthy man engaged in business in this City, as one of the firm of Fernandez & Co., of No. 45 Beaver-street.

The Court, after hearing the affidavits on both sides, declined to grant the application, held the order of arrest and dismissed the defendant's motion.

For defendant, Mr. Dykers. For plaintiffs, Benedict, Burr & Benedict.

## Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Leonard.

*Poppenhausen vs. Seely, &c.*—Settled.

Before Justice Sutherland.

*Stouvenel vs. Van Rensselaer.*—Motion denied if the defendant will consent to a reference, otherwise granted.

*Terbell et al. vs. Mack et al.*—Motion denied, without costs to either party, with leave to renew unless the defendants consent to a reference.

*Garrard vs. Garrard.*—Reference ordered to ascertain and report what sum, if any, should be allowed.

*Jane Vincent vs. Honeywell Vincent.*—Report of Referee confirmed, and judgment of divorce granted.

Before Justice Hoyt.

*Coggswell vs. Kline.*—Motion granted on payment of costs of suit against the Sheriff, and $10 costs of opposing motion.

Before Justice Barnard.

*Lorillard vs. Lorillard.*—Upon examination of the papers I find that there are infants concerned. The fact that their, who is appointed general guardian, has, by his attorney, consented to the entry of this order, makes no difference. Reference ordered.

*Dobbins vs. Long.*—Reargument ordered.

*Denby vs. Denby.*—The proof in corroboration of plaintiff's testimony as to the representations made to her is most sufficiently strong. I also think that in this class of cases there should be affirmative proof corroborating plaintiff's testimony as to noncohabitation. Referred back for further proof as to these points.

*Caragan vs. Caragan.*—Judgment ordered.

*In the Matter of the Bailing of Thomas Hutchinson.*—Defendant released on giving bail in the sum of $2,000.

*Roome vs. Roome.*—Judgment of divorce granted.

*Valentine vs. Conner et al.*—Motion for a Receiver granted. Wm. M. Tweed appointed Receiver.

*Coles vs. Coles.*—Judgment of divorce granted.

*North vs. Bucki.*—Motion denied.

*Booth vs. Jones et al.*—Motion denied, $10 costs.

*Tesbell vs. Tapp.*—No order requiring the payment of money can be made on the testimony submitted.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Moncrief.

*Schwerin vs. Apoland & Lalinger; Wheeler & Wilson Manufacturing Company vs. Bleecker; Larne vs. Tantezen; Dudley vs. Lee, &c.; Candee vs. Lamt; Wood, Jr., vs. Sterling, &c.; Denning, &c. vs. Levinson; Porter vs. Metcalf; Reily vs. Singer, &c., and four other cases; Baldwin vs. Oatman; Uhler vs. The Liverpool and London Fire Insurance Company, &c., and three other cases; Burns, by her Guardian, &c. vs. Erben et al.; Doelger vs. Schaefer.*—Orders granted.

*Burlingame vs. Burlingame.*—Order of reference to Hon. Murray Hoffman to take proof, &c., and report.

*Doelger vs. Schaefner.*—Motion granted.

*Baldwin vs. Oatman.*—Order granted.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.

Before Judges Daly, Brady and Hilton.

*Fitch vs. Leland et al.*, (13 cases;) *Bostwick vs. Beiser et al.; Bowen vs. Kelly; McIlheany vs. Wassen; Bauduin vs. Hart; Keenan vs. McCann; Reynolds vs. Kelly; Rowe vs. Thompson; Bogert vs. Dean; Trow vs. The Glen Cove Starch Company.*—Judgments affirmed with costs.

*Cassin vs. Delany.*—Judgment reversed and new trial ordered, unless plaintiff consent to reduce recovery to $250.

*Russell vs. The Mayor, &c.*—Judgment reversed and judgment ordered for defendant.

*Evans vs. Wood; Sturtevant vs. The Mayor; Peck vs. Brady; Meritt vs. Thompson.*—Judgments reversed.

*Place vs. McIlvane.*—Judgment reversed and new trial ordered; costs to abide event.

*Mills vs. Bromley; Farrish vs. Corlies; Schiefflin vs. Hawkins; Earl vs. Newton.*—Orders at Special Term affirmed with $10 costs.

*The Mayor, &c. vs. Lyon.*—Order of Special Term modified, &c.

*Malone vs. Stillwell.*—Order appealed from affirmed in part, and reversed as to residue.

*James Reer vs. Robinson, &c.*—Order at Special Term affirmed, with $10 costs to abide event.

*Bennett vs. Braisted.*—Judgment reversed as to defendant, Braisted. Written opinion in each case with the Clerk.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Bosworth.

*Carsten vs. Cramer.*—Judgment for plaintiff on the demurrer by default.

*O'Roberts vs. Opdyke.*—Judgment for plaintiff, with leave to defendant to answer in twenty days, on payment of costs.

*Paddon vs. Williams et al.*—Motion for new trial denied.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Brady.

*Adams vs. McMahon et al.*—Order as per opinion.

# MONETARY AFFAIRS.

### Sales at the Stock Exchange....JAN. 6, 1863.

| | |
|---|---|
| $2,000 U. S. 6s, '81 Oregon W.L. ½ y'rly. 97 | 100 Erie Railway....... 67 |
| 2,000 U. S. 5s '74...Cou. 88¾ | 150 do.......... 67⅝ |
| 5,000 U. S. 6s '81..Cou. 98¼ | 600 do.......... 67⅛ |
| 6,000 Tres. 7 3.10 ℘ ct. Notes......small. 102⅝ | 100 do..........s30 67⅛ |
| | 900 do.......... 67⅝ |
| 6,500 do.......... 102⅛ | 100 do..........b60 67¾ |
| 4,500 do.......... 102⅝ | 400 do..........b30 67¾ |
| 4,500 do...indorsed. 100 | 100 do..........b30 67⅞ |
| 17,000 U. S. 6s, 1 yr. C. 96⅝ | 250 do.......... 67¾ |
| 11,000 U. S. D. N's...... 129⅝ | 550 Erie Railway Pref.. 99 |
| 10,000 Tenn. St. 6s, '90.b10 59⅝ | 50 do..........b30 99 |
| 5,000 do.......... 59⅛ | 500 do.......... 98⅞ |
| 15,000 do.......... 59¾ | 200 do..........s30 98⅜ |
| 15,000 do.......... 59⅞ | 100 do..........b10 98⅞ |
| 20,000 do..........b10 60 | 200 Hudson Riv. R..... 86⅛ |
| 2,000 Virginia St. 6s... 62⅛ | 600 do.......... 87 |
| 29,000 N. C. St. 6s...... 70 | 300 do..........s10 87¼ |
| 40,000 Mo. St. 6s...... 62 | 200 do..........b60 87⅛ |
| 5,000 do.......... 62⅞ | 50 do..........s30 87 |
| 50,000 do.......... 62⅛ | 400 do.......... 87¼ |
| 15,000 do..........s60 62 | 400 Harlem Railroad... 28⅛ |
| 10,000 do.......... 62¾ | 200 do.......... 28⅝ |
| 35,000 do.......... 63 | 550 do.......... 28¾ |
| 2,000 Erie R. 3d M. B, '83. 115 | 10 Harlem R. Pref..... 58 |
| 1,000 Erie 5th Mt. Bds. 100 | 300 do.......... 58⅛ |
| 6,000 Hud. R. 3d M... 105⅛ | 200 Reading Railroad.. 79¼ |
| 6,000 Harlem R. 3d M.. 95 | 100 do.......... 79⅛ |
| 2,000 C., B. & Q. 8 ℘ c. B. 120 | 8 Mich. Cen. R....... 91⅛ |
| 6,500 Mich. S. 2d m.... 96 | 100 do.......... 91⅞ |
| 2,000 Mich. Cen. 8s Cn. 1st M. S. F. Bs...119 | 350 Gal. & Ch. R....... 84 |
| | 400 do.......... 84⅛ |
| 1,000 A. & T. H. 1st. M. 102⅛ | 100 M. S. & N. Ia. R... 46¼ |
| 3,000 Al. & T. H. 2d M pf. 86 | 150 do.......... 46⅜ |
| 1,000 C. & N. W. Asst. bs. 66 | 200 do.......... 46⅛ |
| 4,000 Chi. & N W. 2d M 38 | 50 do.......... 46⅞ |
| 1,000 Tol. & W. 1st M.. 103¼ | 1000 do.......... 47 |
| 6,000 M. & P. D. C. 1st M. 109 | 125 M. S. & N. I. G. S 88 |
| 2,000 P., F. W. & C. 2d M. 95 | 100 do..........b30 88 |
| 5,000 do.......... 95½ | 200 do..........b10 88 |
| 1,000 P., F. W. & C. 3d.. 77 | 32 do.......... 88⅛ |
| 11,000 do.......... 77⅛ | 50 Ill. Cen. R. Scrip.s30 85¾ |
| 8,000 Cle. & Pitts. 4th M. 74½ | 100 do.......... 85¼ |
| 1,000 Det. M. & T. 1st m. 101 | 100 do..........b30 86 |
| | 3000 do.......... 86 |
| [illegible] American Gold... 134 | [illegible] Clev. [illegible] R.... [illegible] |
| [illegible] | [illegible] |
| [illegible] | [illegible] |
| [illegible] do.......b30. 134⅜ | 20 do.......... [illegible] |
| [illegible] do.......... 134 | [illegible] Cl. & Toledo R....s30 79 |
| $35,000 do.......s30. 134⅜ | 100 do..........b30 79⅜ |
| 5,000 do.......b15. 134⅜ | 100 do.......... 79 |
| 55,000 do.......... 134⅜ | 150 do.......... 78⅞ |
| 50,000 do.......b30. 134⅜ | 150 do..........s30 78⅞ |
| 6 Am. Ex. Bank..... 95½ | 50 do..........s30 78⅞ |
| 20 Ocean Bank....... 87 | 600 Ch. & R. Isl. R..... 84 |
| 30 Imp. & Trad. Bank. 100½ | 200 do.......... 83⅞ |
| 100 Canton Company.. 16 | 300 do.......... 83⅞ |
| 30 Del. & Hud. Can. Co. 121 | 100 Ch., Bur. & Q. R.... 96⅜ |
| 15 Penn. Coal Co...... 120 | 70 do.......... 97 |
| 100 Cum. Coal Pref.... 17¼ | 50 do.......... 97⅜ |
| 150 Alt. & T. H. R...... 30 | 125 do.......... 97⅜ |
| 100 Pacific M. S. Co. s60. 136 | 50 do..........b10 98 |
| 100 do.......b30. 137 | 16 do.......... 97¾ |
| 800 do.......... 137 | 300 Mil. & Pr. Du C. R.. 39¾ |
| 100 do.......b60. 137¼ | 100 do..........s30 39⅜ |
| 5 N. Y. Cen. R....... 108¼ | 180 do.......... 40 |
| 625 do.......... 108 | 200 do..........b30 40 |
| 50 do.......b4. 108 | 25 Del., Lack. & W. R. 130 |
| 350 Ptts., Ft. W. & C. R. 60½ | |

SECOND BOARD.

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|---|---|
| $10,000 U. S. 6s '81. Reg. 97¾ | 10 N. Y. Cen. R. R.... 108¼ |
| 20,000 do.......... 97⅞ | 200 do.......... 108⅜ |
| 500 U. S. 6s '81. Cou.. 98⅛ | 25 do.......... 108⅛ |
| 6,000 do.......... 98¼ | 100 Erie Railway....... 68 |
| 35,000 do.......... 98⅛ | 100 do.......... 67⅞ |
| 7,000 U. S. 6s, 1 yr. C. 96⅝ | 1000 do.......... 67¾ |
| 10,000 do.......... 96⅝ | 100 do..........s30 68 |
| 15,000 U. S. D. Nts...... 130 | 200 do..........b30 67⅞ |
| 40,000 do.......... 130⅛ | 200 Erie R. Pref........ 98⅜ |
| 2,500 do.......... 130¼ | 100 do.......... 98⅜ |
| 55,000 Trea. 7 3-10 ℘ ct. Notes.......... 102⅛ | 100 do..........b30 98⅜ |
| | 200 Hudson River R s30 87⅜ |
| 10,000 Tenn. St. 6s, '90.... 60 | 50 do.......... 88 |
| 5,000 do..........b10 60 | 500 do..........s30 87⅝ |
| 1,000 do.......... 59⅞ | 500 do.......... 87⅜ |
| 10,000 Mo. State 6s...... 63 | 300 Harlem R.......... 28⅞ |
| 15,000 do.......... 63⅛ | 500 do.......... 28¾ |
| 35,000 do.......... 63⅛ | 200 Harlem R. Pref. b30 58⅛ |
| 20,000 do..........b30 63¾ | 500 do.......... 58 |
| 40,000 do..........s3 63 | 500 Reading R......... 79 |
| 1,000 Cal. St. 7s........ 116 | 50 Michigan Central R. 91¼ |
| 4,000 Erie 4th M. Bds.. 106 | [illegible] M. So. & N. Ind. R 47 |
| 10,000 Erie 5th Mt. Bds. 100⅛ | 1500 do.......... 46⅜ |
| 15,000 Chi. & N. W. 2d M. 38⅛ | 100 do.......... 46⅞ |
| 13,000 Chi. & N W. As. Bd 66 | 50 do..........b30 47⅛ |
| 10,000 Mich. So. S. F.... 106 | 100 do..........b30 47¼ |
| 1,000 P., Ft. W. & C. 2d 95⅛ | 100 M. So. & N. I. G. S.. 87⅜ |
| 5,000 do.......... 95⅜ | 200 do..........b30 87⅞ |
| 5,000 do.......... 95⅞ | 200 do.......... 87⅜ |
| 3,000 Tol. & W. 1st m.. 103¼ | 100 do..........s30 87⅞ |
| 5,000 A. & T. H. 2d m. prf. 85⅛ | 200 do..........b10 87⅞ |
| 21,000 do.......... 85⅜ | 50 Ill. Cen. Full St'k.. 83⅛ |
| 2,000 D. L. & W. 1st bd. 116⅜ | 150 Ill. Cen. R. Scrip... 86¼ |
| 10,000 Tol. & W. 2d M... 87 | 300 do.......... 86⅛ |
| 8,000 do.......... 87¼ | 150 do..........b30 86⅜ |
| 14,000 do.......... 87⅛ | 100 do.......... 86⅜ |
| 15,000 P., Ft W. & C. 1st M. 110 | 150 Clev. & Pitt. R..... 58 |
| 4,000 Clev. & P. 4m..... 74¾ | 100 do.......... 57⅞ |
| 3,000 Harlem R. 2d M. 106 | 150 Gal. & Chic. R..... 84 |
| 150,000 Amer. Gold...... 134⅛ | 800 Clev. & Tol. R..... 79¼ |
| 70,000 do.......s30. 134⅜ | 500 do.......... 79 |
| 10,000 do.......b10. 134⅜ | 200 do..........b30 79⅛ |
| 20 Park Bank........ 115 | 100 do..........s60 78¾ |
| 200 Cumb. Coal Pref... 17⅜ | 500 Ch. & R. I. R...... 84 |
| 300 do.......... 17⅜ | 100 do..........s30 84 |
| 50 Canton Company.. 18⅛ | 400 do..........b30 84¼ |
| 250 Pacific M. S. Co.... 137¼ | 100 Alt. & T. Haute R... 30⅛ |
| 50 do.......s60. 136⅜ | 50 Alt. & T. H. Prf b30 51⅛ |
| 100 do.......... 137 | 200 P. Ft. W. & Ch. R.... 60 |
| 600 Mil. & P. Du C. R.. 40 | 50 Chicago, Bur. & Q. R. 98 |
| 100 do.......b30 40 | 100 do.......... 97¾ |

PUBLIC BOARD—1 P. M.

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|---|---|
| $40,000 U. S. D. N's...... 130 | 500 Ill. C. R. Scrip..... 86¼ |
| 10,000 Amer. Gold...... 134⅛ | 500 do.......... 86¼ |
| 10,000 do.......... 134⅜ | 400 Clev. & Pitt. R..... 57⅛ |
| 200 Pac. Mail S. Co..... 137⅛ | 500 do.......... 57⅝ |
| 100 do.......... 137¼ | 400 Gal. & Chic. R..... 84¼ |
| 600 Hudson R. R....... 88 | 105 Chic. & R. Is. R..... 84 |
| 50 Harlem Railroad... 28¾ | 250 do.......... 83⅞ |
| 50 Mich. Cen. R....... 91⅞ | 350 M. & P. Du C....... 39¾ |
| 250 M. So. & N. I. R.... 46⅝ | 300 do.......... 39⅞ |
| 600 M. S. & N. I. G.... 87⅞ | |

PUBLIC BOARD—4 P. M.

| | |
|---|---|
| $10,000 Trea. 7 3.10 p. ct. Notes.......... 102⅝ | 150 Hud. Riv. R....... 87¾ |
| | 1000 do..........s30 87 |
| 12,000 do.......... 102⅛ | 100 do.......... 87⅛ |
| 35,000 Amer. Gold...... 134⅛ | 100 Harlem Railroad... 28⅜ |
| 25,000 U. S. D. N...... 130¼ | 300 do.......... 28¾ |
| 25,000 do.......... 130⅜ | 300 Reading R......... 79 |
| 5,000 do.......b10. 130⅜ | 150 M. Southern R..... 46¾ |
| 5,000 do.......s50. 129⅞ | 50 do.......... 46⅝ |
| 25,000 Mo. St. 6s........ 63 | 100 Mich. So. Guar..... 87¾ |
| 30,000 do.......... 63⅛ | 150 Ill. Central R...... 86⅝ |
| 30,000 do.......... 63¼ | 450 do.......... 86¾ |
| 100 Pacific M. S. Co.... 137¼ | 100 do..........b10 86¾ |
| 400 do.......... 137⅛ | 100 Clev. & Pitt. R.... 57¾ |
| 100 Erie Railway.....s4 67¾ | 300 do.......... 58 |
| 250 do.......... 67⅝ | 600 Clev. & Tol. R...... 78¾ |
| 350 do.......... 67⅞ | 600 Chic. & R. I. R..... 84⅛ |
| 800 Mil. & Pr. Du Ch. R. 41 | 100 do..........s15 84 |

TUESDAY, Jan. 6—P. M.

There was another strong market for Stocks to-day. The Street is jubilant over the successes of the Army in the Southwest. Although the previous anxiety on this subject had less to do with the speculation in Stocks than its importance deserved, the congratulations are not the less hearty among the Stock Exchange people, that Gen. ROSECRANS has triumphed at Murfreesboro, and that Vicksburgh is closely invested by Gen. SHERMAN, and likely to fall before the Federal arms. In reference to financial legislation at Washington, there is no change of popular conviction, which is and has been, from the start, that a further issue of United States Notes of legal tender would inevitably have to be placed at the discretion of the Treasury, to enable the Secretary to provide successfully, or with even tolerable credit, for the public service of the next eighteen months. The private advices from Washington fully support this opinion. The particular form of the Treasury Act, as it may ultimately pass Congress, is not so important as the main object of placing the Administration on a footing of entire financial independence before the adjournment on the 4th of March, for the next year and a half. The question is one *not* to be trusted to the succeeding Congress, which, being in Opposition, might possibly embarrass the vigorous prosecution of the War by withholding grants for new loans at the most critical point of the contest. So far, however, as details have been discussed, we believe that the bill presented by Mr. SPAULDING, of the Committee of Ways and Means, is deemed the most practical as well as the plainest proposition yet moved in Congress, or suggested by the Treasury Department. The Bill is substantially the same heretofore noticed in this column for raising $900,000,000 for the service of the next year and a half, first by the discretionary power to the Secretary to employ $300,000,000 United States Notes of legal tender, without interest; secondly, by $300,000,000 of 6 ℘ cent. Treasury Notes, bearing 6 ℘ cent. interest, having one, two and three years to run, convertible and reconvertible, at the will of the holder, into United States Notes, and lastly, by $500,000,000 of 20-year Stock, to be issued at par, or sold, in the discretion of the Secretary of the Treasury. The principle of the Bill is, that the discreet employment of such portion of $300,000,000 United States Notes as may be necessary to the object, will insure the success of the other negotiations, while the offer of 6 ℘ cent. on Treasury Notes redeemable on demand, will command a large share of the floating capital of the country now held on deposit in Bank, or otherwise withheld from active employment, for the want of a readily convertible medium of assured and uniform credit. The same class of Treasury paper would be universally acceptable to Government Contractors and other Public Creditors. Their 6 ℘ cent. interest would be sure, whether the Notes were held for six days or six months. The difference would be, that if held for six months, the interest would be paid in Gold in place of Currency.

The generality of our readers will, perhaps, better understand the practical routine of this portion of Mr. SPAULDING's bill by a few words of illustration: The Public Creditor is paid at the Department, at Washington, say in the Winter or Spring of 1863, in 6 ℘ cent. (redeemable in legal tender, on demand) Treasury Notes, which on their face fall due one year after date. On application at the Treasury in New-York he can obtain the Money for these Notes, with the accrued interest, in United States circulation of legal tender. At the same time the Bank or Banker with whom he deposits his Money can, on application at the Treasury in Wall-street, reëxchange this circulation for Treasury 6 ℘ cent. paper, to be held at convenience, and again presented for redemption. A third party, who has Money idle at Bank, has the equal privilege of applying for its employment, at the Treasury Office in Wall-street, and on his certified check for United States Currency, he receives an equal sum in 6 ℘ cent. Treasury Notes, which he can reexchange whenever he finds other and more profitable conversion for his Money. The [illegible] be issued, finally payable in 1864, amounting to $100,000,000; in 1865, $100,000,000, and in 1866, $100,000,000. An equal amount, say altogether $300,000,000, in United States Notes of legal tender, is placed at the discretion of the Treasury, for the exchange, reexchange or redemption of this interest-bearing paper. And out of the $600,000,000 the calculation is that at least $400,000,000 of both descriptions together will be available for the service of the next 18 months. And to this the further authority of $500,000,000 in 20-year 6 ℘ cent. Stock is added.

This afternoon the general firmness of the market continued. The exceptional cases of extreme buoyancy were Hudson River, Illinois Central, and the Michigan Southern shares of both classes. Among the United States Securities, the Custom-house Notes were very firm and in large demand. The amounts daily required for Customs are on the increase, and as the original issue is closely running down, the price of the Notes approach more nearly the market value of Gold. The following were about the closing prices as compared with Monday night:

| | Mon. | Tues. | | Mon. | Tues. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| U. S. 6s, 1881 | 98 | 98 | Harlem | 28⅜ | 28⅜ |
| Treas. 7.30 ℘ cts | 102½ | 102⅝ | Harlem Pref. | 58⅝ | 59 |
| U.S. Notes C. H. | 129⅞ | 130⅜ | Mich. Central | 91⅞ | 91⅞ |
| Gold Coin | 134⅞ | 134⅜ | Mich. Southern | 46⅜ | 46⅜ |
| N. Y. Central | 108⅛ | 108⅜ | Mich. Guarant'd | 87⅜ | 87⅜ |
| Erie | 67⅜ | 67⅞ | Illinois Central | 84 | 86⅞ |
| Erie Preferred | 98⅜ | 98⅞ | Pittsburgh | 57 | 58 |
| Hudson | 85⅞ | 87⅜ | Galena | 83⅞ | 84 |
| Pacific Mail | 136⅞ | 136⅞ | Toledo | 79⅜ | 78⅜ |
| Panama | 171 | 172 | Rock Island | 83⅞ | 84 |
| Tennessees | 58⅞ | 60 | Reading | 77⅞ | 79 |
| Missouris | 62½ | 63⅛ | | | |

The following bids were made this morning for the City Bank Shares:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| New-York | 104 | Bank of the Republic | 100 |
| Merchants' | 99 | Bank of N. America | 100 |
| Phœnix | 106 | Hanover | 86 |
| North River | 90 | Metropolitan | 101 |
| Dry Dock | 115 | Grocers' | 92 |
| Merchants' Exchange | 90 | St. Nicholas | 92½ |
| Commerce | 94 | Importers' & Traders' | 99 |
| American Exchange | 96 | Park | 114½ |

The Railway Mortgages continue in demand at advancing prices:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| N. Y. Cen. 7s, Con. '76 | 118 | Chi. & N. W. Gr. B. Ex | 88 |
| Erie firsts, '68 | 116 | Chi. & N. W. appl. ext. | 89 |
| Erie seconds, '79 | 117 | Chi. & N. W. Int. Bds. | 92 |
| Erie thirds, '83 | 116⅜ | Chi. & N. W. 1sts Ass. | 65½ |
| Erie fourths, '80 | 104⅛ | Chi. & N. W. seconds. | 36 |
| Erie fifths, '88 | 100 | Han. & St. Jo. firsts | 61 |
| Hudson firsts, '69 | 116 | Tol. & Wab. firsts | 103⅛ |
| Hudson seconds s.f., '85 | 112 | Tol. & Wab. seconds. | 86 |
| Hudson thirds, '75 | 105⅛ | Tol. & Wab. Int. Bds. | 85 |
| Hudson Con., '67 | 100 | Mil. & P. Du C. firsts | 109 |
| Harlem firsts, '69-73 | 110 | Gal. & Chi. seconds | 110 |
| Harlem seconds, '74 | 105 | Clev. & Toledo S. F. | 105 |
| Harlem thirds, '68 | 95 | N. Jersey Cen. firsts | 113 |
| Mich. C. 8 ℘ c., '69-73 | 114 | N. Jersey Cen. seconds | 110 |
| Mich. C. n. f. 8 ℘ c. '82 | 118⅜ | P., F. W. & C. 1sts | 109 |
| Chi. Bur. & Q. 8 ℘ c. 1sts | 120 | Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 2ds | 95⅛ |
| Mich. So. 7 ℘ c. 2ds | 96 | Pitts., Ft. W. & C 3ds | 77⅛ |
| Mich. S. & N. I. s f. 7 ℘ c. | 105⅜ | Clev. & Pitts. 1sts | 103 |
| Ill. Cen. 7 ℘ c. '75 | 112 | Clev. & Pitts. 2ds | 102⅛ |
| St. L., Al. & T. H. 1sts | 102⅛ | Clev. & Pitts. thirds | 94 |
| T. H & A. 2ds. Pref. | 86 | Clev. & Pitts. 4ths | 74⅛ |
| Chi. & N. W. s. f. | 105⅛ | | |

The price of Gold being a fraction weaker than yesterday, Exchange on London, for the Boston steamer mail, closed this afternoon dull, at 148¼@148½ ℘ cent. The price of Money to the Brokers is 6 ℘ cent., as the rule of the Street, with exceptional loans, on prime securities, at 5 ℘ cent.

The Mechanics and Traders' Fire Insurance Company has declared a semi-annual dividend of 7 ℘ cent., payable on the 10th inst. The Goodhue Fire Insurance Company, a semi-annual interest dividend of 3½ ℘ cent., payable on demand. The Butchers and Drovers' Bank, a semi-annual dividend of 5 ℘ cent., payable on demand. The New-York Equitable Insurance Company, a semi-annual dividend of 10 ℘ cent., payable on demand.

From the Annual Statement of the profits of the Panama Company for the year 1862, and the affairs of the Company, *after providing for the January Dividend*, we make the

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Cost of the Road | | $8,000,000 |
| In Steamships | | 532,000 |
| In Cash and Cash means | | 964,000 |
| Total | | $9,496,000 |
| Represented by— | | |
| Capital | $5,000,000 | |
| Surplus, 42 ℘ cent., or | 2,096,000 | |
| Debt exclusive of Sinking Fund.. | 2,400,000— | $9,496,000 |

The gross earnings of the road for the year 1862 were:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| From Passengers | | $619,000 |
| Merchandise Freight | | 757,000 |
| Treasure Freight | | 147,000 |
| Mail and Miscellaneous | | 54,000 |
| Part of December receipts, estimated | | 75,000 |
| Premium on Gold receipts | | 60,000 |
| Total | | $1,712,000 |
| Expenses and Repairs | | 484,000 |
| Net from Road | | $1,228,000 |
| Interest and Exchange on Debt | $212,000 | |
| Office Expenses | 24,000 | |
| To New-Granadian Government. | 28,000— | 264,000 |
| Net Balance of year | | $964,000 |
| Add Steamship Charters, net | | 387,000 |
| Equal to 27.38 ℘ cent. on Capital | | $1,351,000 |
| Of which— | | |
| 12 ℘ cent. Dividend on Road | $600,000 | |
| 4 ℘ cent. Dividend on Steam | 200,000— | 800,000 |
| Balance included in above Surplus | | $551,000 |

The Surplus and Sinking Funds are thus stated in the General Balance Sheet of the Company:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Trustees of Sinking Fund | | $975,369 86 |
| Undivided earnings from road | $1,195,897 21 | |
| Less exchange account for premium on Sterling bds., &c | 312,222 43— | 883,674 73 |
| Undivided earnings from steamers, sailing vessels, tug, and launches | 414,896 53 | |
| Less dividends $149,.20, and loss on steamer *Columbus*, $27,890 87 | 177,610 87— | 237,285 66 |
| Together | | $2,096,330 30 |

In the same Balance Sheet we find the following, which we have classified as Cash and Cash means:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| In Bank | | $334,608 |
| Less for January Dividend | | 199,680 |
| Cash balance | | $134,928 |
| Loans on Demand | | 204,721 |
| 7.30 ℘ cents | | 100,000 |
| United States Stocks | | 110,000 |
| London balance @$5 to £ | | 211,587 |
| Property on Isthmus | | 97,624 |
| Accounts received | $197,367 | |
| Less payable | 92,712— | 104,655 |
| Together, net | | $963,515 |

The last weekly statement of the Philadelphia Banks presents the following aggregates as compared with those of the previous week:

| | Jan. 5. | Dec. 29. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Capital Stock | $11,749,030 | $11,734,630 | Inc. $15,480 |
| Loans | 37,679,675 | 37,267,820 | Inc. 412,055 |
| Specie | 4,510,750 | 4,512,307 | Dec. 1,557 |
| Due from other Banks | 1,994,993 | 1,780,619 | Inc. 214,374 |
| Due to other Banks | 6,948,785 | 6,781,066 | Inc. 167,719 |
| Deposits | 28,429,189 | 27,895,290 | Inc. 533,899 |
| Circulation | 4,504,115 | 4,548,545 | Dec. 44,430 |
| U. States legal tender and demand Notes | 5,686,131 | 6,048,392 | Dec. 362,261 |

We have been requested to call attention to the Bonds of the Sacramento Valley Railroad, 10 ℘ cent., the Sacramento, Placer and Nevada Railroad, 10 ℘ cent., and the San Francisco City and County Bonds, 7 ℘ cent., which are advertised for sale in this paper. The principal and interest of the first and last above-named securities are paid *only in coin*. The finances of the City of San Francisco show a surplus of over $700,000 in the Treasury, after meeting all obligations for interest on City Bonds and the current expenses of the city.

The following is a comparative statement of the Exports (exclusive of specie) from the Port of New-York to Foreign Ports for the week ending Jan. 6:

| | 1861. | 1862. | 1863. |
|---|---|---|---|
| For the week | $2,925,775 | $2,246,010 | $3,250,152 |

The day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States was as follows: Receipts, $2,480,369 49, including for Customs, $204,000; payments, $1,992,869 01; balance, $9,423,027 34.

# GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, Jan. 6, 1863—[illegible] P. M.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last, have been: [illegible] Flour, 145 bbls. and 330 bags Corn Meal, [illegible] Rye, 3,525 bushels Barley, 16,383 bushels Oats, [illegible] bushels Malt, 6,408 pkgs. Provisions, and [illegible] bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Are inactive at $8 37½@$8 50 for Pots, and $8 for Pearls, ℘ 100 ℔s.

BEESWAX—Western yellow is quiet at 40c.@41c. ℘ ℔.

CANDLES—Are in slack request at unaltered prices.

CHEMICALS—Have been lightly dealt in, at unchanged figures.

COFFEE—Has been in good demand, and sales have been reported of 50 mats Java, 230 bags Jamaica, and 120 bags Maracaibo on private terms; also, 4,600 bags Rio at 29c.@29½c. ℘ ℔.

COPPER—Has been quiet at previous quotations.

COTTON—Middlings are held firmly to-day, at 69c.@70c. ℘ ℔. The demand is good. Sales, 1,700 bales.

FISH—All kinds have been quoted about the same, though transactions have been limited.

FRUIT—The market has been quiet but steady since our last.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been less sought after to-day, and prices have favored buyers slightly. The reported sales, since our last, comprise 14,400 bbls., including Superfine State at $6@$6 15; poor to choice extra State at $6 40@$6 70, chiefly at $6 40@$6 50; Superfine Western, inferior to choice, at $5 95@$6 10; round hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $6 90@$7 ℘ bbl.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Superfine State | $6 00 | @$6 15 |
| Extra State | 6 40 | @ 6 70 |
| Superfine Western | 5 95 | @ 6 10 |
| Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c. | 6 50 | @ 8 50 |
| Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brds | 6 90 | @ 7 00 |
| Extra Ohio, trade brands | 7 05 | @ 8 50 |
| Extra Genesee | 6 75 | @ 8 50 |
| Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri | 6 75 | @10 00 |

Southern Flour continues in request at full prices; sales of 2,100 bbls., at $6 95@$7 40 for poor to good superfine Baltimore, &c.; $7 40@$9 for fancy to choice brands, and $9@$10 for very superior family brands, ℘ bbl. Canadian Flour is in less demand, at drooping rates; sales 650 bbls. Extra, at $6 45@$8 10 ℘ bbl. Rye Flour is in request, at $3 50@$5 25 for fine and superfine, ℘ bbl. Corn Meal continues in fair demand at $3 95@$4 for Jersey; $4 50 for Marsh's Caloric, and $4 45@$4 50 for Brandywine, ℘ bbl. Buckwheat Flour, $2 75@$3 15 ℘ 100 ℔s.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in good demand, and prime parcels have been very firm. Sales, since our last, of 166,000 bushels, including White Western at $1 55@$1 63; Amber Western at $1 50@$1 52; Red Western, (Winter,) at $1 44@$1 49; Amber Iowa and Wisconsin, at $1 41@$1 43; Milwaukee Club at $1 34@$1 40; Chicago Spring at $1 23@$1 31, ℘ bush. Corn continues in fair request at uniform rates. Sales since our last, 72,000 bushels at 80½c.@82c. for shipping Mixed Western; 77c.@80c. for Eastern Mixed do.; 66c.@76c. for unsound, ℘ bushel. Rye continues inactive at 85c.@96c., according to quality, ℘ bushel. Oats are in good demand, including Canada at 68c.@71c.; Western at 69c.@71½c.; State at 71c.@72c., and Jersey at 68c.@70c., ℘ bushel. Barley continues in request, at $1 40@$1 50, ℘ bushel. Sales 3,800 bushels; 600 bushels State Barley Malt were sold at $1 60 ℘ bushel.

*Exports of Breadstuffs from Philadelphia.*

| 1862. | Flour. bbls. | Wheat. bush. | Corn. bush. | C. Meal. bbls. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| First Charter | 153,597 | 842,609 | 137,886 | 8,057 |
| Second Charter | 97,485 | 430,974 | 398,248 | 21,949 |
| Third Charter | 135,128 | 590,784 | 169,842 | 12,225 |
| Fourth Charter | 76,881 | 382,306 | 72,749 | 8,618 |
| Total, 1862 | 464,291 | 1,946,673 | 778,525 | 50,149 |
| Total, 1861 | 362,552 | 2,054,988 | 893,235 | 31,672 |
| Total, 1860 | 295,137 | 811,961 | 390,389 | 49,357 |
| Total, 1859 | 172,944 | 54,484 | 151,015 | 44,464 |
| Total, 1858 | 219,871 | 88,199 | 468,181 | 39,773 |
| Total, 1857 | 198,867 | 190,400 | 625,526 | 48,572 |

HAY—North River continues in lively request, at 90c.@$1 ℘ 100 ℔s.

HOPS—Are in fair demand at steady prices, including new at 16c.@25c., the latter rate for very choice, ℘ ℔.

IRON—Has been in very moderate demand at former figures.

LEAD—A limited inquiry prevails for Pig at unchanged prices.

MOLASSES—The demand has been mainly for New-Orleans, the sales of which add up 790 bbls. and half bbls., including New Crop, at 56c.@57c., and Old Crop at 28c.@36c. ℘ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Have been very dull; stocks, light; prices, nominal. Spirits of Turpentine $2 50@$2 60 ℘ gallon. Common Resin $12 75@$13 25 ℘ 280 ℔s.

PRINTING CLOTHS—The Providence market has been very active; the week's sales amounting to 98,000 pieces, including, according to the *Journal*, 3,000 pieces 48x52, 12¾c., cash; 11,000 pieces 52x56, 13c., cash; 7,000 pieces 56x60, 13¾c., cash; 5,000 pieces 56x60, 14c., cash; 20,000 pieces 60x64, 14c., cash; 12,000 pieces 60x64, 14¼c., cash; 16,000 pieces 64x64, 14c., cash, early in the week; 10,000 pieces 64x64, 14¼c., cash; 5,800 pieces 64x64, 14⅜c., cash; 9,000 pieces 64x64, 14½c., cash, ℘ yard. At the close of the week there were buyers for 64x64, at 14½c., cash, but no sellers at that price.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been plenty and heavy, at $14 18¾@$14 31¼ for Mess, and $11 50@$12 25 for Prime, ℘ bbl.; sales 650 bbls. Cut Meats are quiet, at 7¼c.@8c. for Hams, and 5½c.@5¼c. for Shoulders, ℘ ℔. Bacon continues in fair request, at 7c.@9c. ℘ ℔.; sales, 1,000 boxes. Lard is doing better; sales 2,950 tcs. and bbls., at 9¼c.@10c. ℘ ℔. Beef continues in moderate request, at previous prices; sales since our last 500 bbls. at $13@$13 75 for Extra Mess, and $11 50@$13 for Plain Mess, ℘ bbl. Prime Mess, $19 50@$21 ℘ tierce; India Mess, $24@$26 ℘ tierce. Beef Hams, $13@$15 50 ℘ bbl. Butter is quiet, at 15c.@20c. for poor to choice Western, and 20c.@25c. for common to choice State, ℘ ℔. Cheese is in limited demand, at 9½c.@13c. ℘ ℔.

RICE—Has been inactive at unchanged prices.

SEEDS—Clover finds ready buyers, partly for export, at, according to quality, from 10¼c.@10¾c.; and recleaned, at 10¾c.@11c. ℘ ℔. Sales, since our last, 600 bags.

SOAP—We have heard of sales of 100 boxes Castile on private terms.

SPICES—Sales 300 bags Pepper at 23c. ℘ ℔.

SUGARS—Have been in good request, and sales have been made of 760 hhds., including New-Orleans, crude and clarified, at 10c.@12c., and Cuba at 9¼c.@9½c., ℘ ℔.

TALLOW—Sales, 150,000 ℔s., at 10¼c.@10⅜c., and Butchers' Association at 11c. ℘ ℔. Messrs. KNIGHT & SONS notice the week's business thus: "The holidays have interfered somewhat with business throughout the week, and the market has been void of animation. The offerings have been moderate, some melters having accepted contracts ahead, and the arrivals have been light, notwithstanding which, prices have further declined. To-day a better demand prevails, both for export and home consumption, and at the close, in consequence of the advance in Foreign Exchange, the market is a shade firmer. We quote ordinary lots at 10⅜c., choice brands 10½c. Price this date 1858, 10c.; 1859, 10½c.; 1860, 10¼c.; 1861, 9⅜c.; 1862, 9¾c., ℘ ℔."

WHISKY—Sales, 500 bbls., at 39½c.@40c., mainly within the range, ℘ gallon.

FREIGHTS—A moderate business has been transacted, since our last, at about former rates. For Liverpool the engagements included 500 bbls. Flour at 1s. 10½d. ℘ bbl.; 6,000 bushels Wheat, in ship's bags, at 6¼d. ℘ bushel, and 6,000 boxes Bacon, at 32s. 6d. ℘ ton. For London—6,500 bushels Wheat, at 6¾d.; 7,000 bushels Corn, at 6d ℘ bushel; 200 bbls. Pork, at 4s. 3d. ℘ bbl.; 200 boxes Bacon, at 30s.; 45 hhds Tallow, at 30s.; 12 tons Clover-seed, at 32s. 6d. ℘ ton, and 200 bbls. Petroleum, at 8s. 1½d. ℘ bbl. For Glasgow—13,000 bushels Wheat, in ship's bags, at 8½d. ℘ bushel, and 10,000 Staves, at 80s. For Gloucester—A foreign bark, with Wheat, at 9½d. ℘ bushel. For Newport—A British bark, with 20,000 bushels Wheat, at 9d. ℘ bushel. For Madeira—A foreign bark, with Grain, for orders, at 8s. 6d. ℘ quarter. For Antwerp—200 bbls. Tallow, at 37s. 6d. ℘ ton.

## Movements of European Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Hammonia | Dec. 17 | Southampton | New-York. |
| Anglo-Saxon | Dec. 18 | Liverpool | Portland. |
| New-York | Dec. 24 | Southampton | New-York. |
| City of Baltimore | Dec. 24 | Liverpool | New-York. |
| Jura | Dec. 25 | Liverpool | Portland. |
| Africa | Dec. 27 | Liverpool | Boston. |
| Teutonia | Dec. 31 | Southampton | New-York. |
| City of Washington | Dec. 31 | Liverpool | New-York. |
| China | Jan. 3 | Liverpool | New-York. |
| City of Manchester | Jan. 7 | Liverpool | New-York. |
| Arabia | Jan. 10 | Liverpool | Boston. |
| Borussia | Jan. 14 | Southampton | New-York. |
| Australasian | Jan. 17 | Liverpool | New-York. |
| Hansa | Jan. 21 | Southampton | New-York. |
| Saxonia | Jan. 28 | Southampton | New-York. |
| Bavaria | Feb. 11 | Southampton | New-York. |

FROM AMERICA.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Europa | Jan. 7 | Boston | Liverpool. |
| Glasgow | Jan. 10 | New-York | Liverpool. |
| Hammonia | Jan. 10 | New-York | Southampton |
| Asia | Jan. 14 | Boston | Liverpool. |
| City of Washington | Jan. 17 | New-York | Liverpool. |
| New-York | Jan. 17 | New-York | Southampton |
| Africa | Jan. 21 | Boston | Liverpool. |
| Teutonia | Jan. 24 | New-York | Southampton |
| City of Baltimore | Jan. 24 | New-York | Liverpool. |
| China | Jan. 28 | New-York | Liverpool. |
| Arabia | Feb. 4 | Boston | Liverpool. |
| Australasian | Feb. 11 | New-York | Liverpool. |

## Departure of European Mails.

The Mails for Europe by the steamships *Glasgow* and *Hammonia*, will close at the New-York Post-office on Saturday, at 10½ A. M.

## Departure of Domestic Mails.

North Mails close at........5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at........at 5 A. M. 4:30 and 10½ P. M.
Western Mails (*via* Erie Railroad)..5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails at 5 A. M., 1:45 P. M., 4 P. M. and 6:30 P. M.

Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

TIMBER FOR SALE.
63,500 cubic feet "State" Oak Timber.
35,000 cubic feet White Pine Timber.
8,500 cubic feet Norway Pine Timber.
400 Norway Pine Spars.
Apply to JOHN W. RUSSELL, No. 4 Pine-st.

# COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

Mr. SETH G. BABCOCK retires from our firm this day, and Mr. HENRY ALMY is admitted as a partner.
ALMY, PATTERSON & CO.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1863.

LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.

This is to certify that we, whose names are severally undersigned, intend to form a limited partnership as follows, namely: The name under which such partnership is to be conducted is CHARLES B. BABCOCK. The general nature of the business intended to be transacted is the importing and dealing in Dry Goods. CHARLES B. BABCOCK, residing in the City of Newark, and State of New-Jersey, is the general partner, and SETH G. BABCOCK, residing in Bergen, Hudson County, State of New-Jersey, is the special partner. The said SETH G. BABCOCK has contributed $20,000 to the common stock of said partnership. Said partnership is to commence on the 1st day of January, 1863, and will terminate on the 1st day of January, 1864.
CHARLES B. BABCOCK.
SETH G. BABCOCK, Special Partner.
Dated NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1862.

REMOVAL.

SHAFER & WHITFORD have this day removed from Nos. 293 and 295 Broadway to Nos. 331 and 333 Broadway, corner of Worth-st.

CHANGE OF FIRM.

From and after this date, Mr. ALBERT T. HAMILTON has an interest in our firm, which will hereafter be known as SHAFER, WHITFORD & CO.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1863.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the subscribers, under the firm of DOUBLEDAY & STEWART, expires this day by its own limitation.

The affairs of the concern will be settled by WILLIAM E. DOUBLEDAY, at his store, No. 76 Duane-st. He will also attend to the management of the affairs of the Osborne Patent, and is duly authorized to sign the name of the firm in liquidation.
WM E. DOUBLEDAY,
JOHN STEWART.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 5, 1863.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership, under the firm of STEWART & TOWT, and will continue the manufacture and sale of Straw and Felt goods, under the Osborne patent, at the old stand of DOUBLEDAY & STEWART, Nos. 155 and 157 Broadway.
JOHN STEWART,
EDWARD G. TOWT.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 5, 1863.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The firm of JAMES MYERS & CO. is dissolved this day by mutual consent. Either partner will sign in liquidation.
JAMES MYERS.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1862. F. RAWDON MYERS.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership, under the firm of MYERS & CO., and will continue the business of importing, buying and selling Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods, including Silks, Dress Goods, Bonnet Ribbons, Dress Trimmings and Yankee Notions, at Nos. 326, 328 and 330 Broadway, and have received from Mr. James Myers a loan of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, for three years, paid in, in cash, this day, by Mr. Myers, and not reclaimable until all the debts contracted by the firm shall have been paid.
F. RAWDON MYERS.
H. B. FAIRMAN.
WILLIAM KNISELY.
JAMES S. MYERS.
DEC. 31, 1862. JOHN K. MYERS, 2d.

THE FIRM OF BALDWIN, STUDWELL & FISHER is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The outstanding business of the firm will be settled by H. M. BALDWIN & NATH'L FISHER, who are authorized to use the name of the firm in liquidation.
H. M. BALDWIN.
JOSEPH STUDWELL, JR.,
NATH'L FISHER.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1863.

The subscribers have this day formed a copartnership under the style of BALDWIN, FISHER & CO., and will continue the business of the late firm of Baldwin, Studwell & Fisher, at No. 25 Park-row.
H. M. BALDWIN.
NATH'L FISHER.
HENRY DIX.
NEW YORK, Jan. 1, 1863.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the name of TYLER, STONE & CO., is this day dissolved by the retirement of FREDERICK TYLER. The subscribers will liquidate the business of the late firm and continue the sale and shipment of coal in Philadelphia and New-York, under the same name and style as heretofore.
GEORGE F. TYLER,
C. NICHOLS BEACH.
WM. E. STONE.
No. 328 Walnut-st., Philadelphia; No. 111 Broadway, New-York.
Jan. 1, 1863.

MR. LEWIS B. BROWN RETIRES FROM our firm this day.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1862.
P. M. MYERS & CO

Referring to the above announcement, the undersigned will continue the business as usual, under the same name and style as above.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1863.
PETER M. MYERS.
BENJ G. LENNOX,
LAWRENCE MYERS, JR.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned, under the firm of H. BECKER & GRAEVE, having expired by its limitation, the concern is this day dissolved, and Mr. HENRY BECKER has alone to attend to the liquidation of the business, as per contract.
H. BECKER,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1862. W. GRAEVE.

The undersigned has associated with him Mr. EMIL SIEVERS, of his Port-au-Prince firm, and will continue the commission business under the firm of H. BECKER & CO., at the old office, No. 32 South William-st.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1863. H. BECKER.

NEW-YORK, January 1, 1863.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY formed a copartnership under the name and style of WOODBRIDGE & MORRIS, for the purpose of buying and selling on commission Gold and Silver Coin, Foreign Exchange, Commercial Paper, United States Government and other leading securities, and have taken the office, No. 4 Broad-street, formerly occupied by Van Vleck & Tucker, Bankers.
A. WOODBRIDGE,
late of the firm of Lane, Lamson & Co.,
THOS. F. MORRIS,
late uncurrent Money Teller with Metropolitan Bank.

WILLIAM CROMWELL, HAVING ASSOCIATED his son, JAMES W. CROMWELL, and WILLIAM H. WILTSIE, in business with him, the Wholesale Dry Goods and Carpet business will be transacted by them, under the firm of
WILLIAM CROMWELL & CO.
NEW-YORK, 1st mouth, 5th, 1863.

REMOVAL.—WILLIAM CROMWELL & CO. will remove their place of business from No. 118 Chambers-st. to No. 85 Franklin-st. on the 10th inst.

NEW YORK, Dec. 31, 1862.

THE COPARTNERSHIP BETWEEN ME and Mr. HENRY BECKER expiring on the 1st of January, 1863, I beg leave to inform friends that I shall continue in this city under my own name in the same line of business as commission merchant. Most respectfully,
WERNER GRAEVE.

COPARTNERSHIP.—THE SUBSCRIBER HAS this day associated with himself Mr. A. SOHER, and the business will be in future conducted under the name and style of
E. MORRISON & CO.
It will, as formerly, embrace the exchange, banking, specie and stock business, in all its branches, at No. 17 Nassau-st.
E. MORRISON.

COPARTNERSHIP.—THE UNDERSIGNED, Analytical and Technical Chemists, desire to make arrangement with a party or parties willing to invest from $25,000 to $50,000 in the manufacture of chemicals now much in demand. Address FLEURY & RUSCHHAUPT, No. 1 1st-st., Troy, N. Y.

SAMUEL H. SEAMAN IS A PARTNER in our firm from this date.
H. B. CROMWELL & CO.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1862.

MR. A. H. MANSFIELD HAS THIS DAY been admitted a partner in our house.
HAVILAND, LINDSLEY & CO.,
JANUARY 1, 1863. Nos. 80 and 82 Chambers-st., N. Y.

I HAVE THIS DAY WITHDRAWN FROM the firm of HOFFMAN & CO.
U. W. IRELAND.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1863.

MR. S. F. MASSETT HAS THIS DAY BECOME a partner in our house.
W. R. TRAVERS & CO.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1863.

MR. CHARLES F. THOMAS BECOMES a partner in our firm from this date.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1863.
HALSTED, HAINES & CO.

MR. DANIEL H. LAWRENCE, JR., IS admitted as a partner in our business from this date.
LAWRENCE, GRIGGS & KINGSBURY.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1863.

MR. WM. B. BEND IS A MEMBER OF our firm from this date.
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.
JANUARY 1, 1863.

COAL, &C.

$6 75 TO $8 PER TON OF 2,000 pounds for superior qualities of pure red and white ash chestnut, stove, egg and furnace coals, thoroughly screened, and free from dirt and slate. CHAS. E. HOLDEN, No. 16 New Bowery, corner of New-Chambers-st.; No. 19 Wall-st.; 234 Canal, and No. 62 East 14th-st., Union-square.

COAL—PURE RED ASH, (PEACH ORCHARD,) genuine Lehigh and Locust Mountain; also, English house Cannel, Liverpool Orrel and Cumberland, of the best qualities. All at lowest market prices.
HENRY REEVE.
Corner Canal and Centre, and corner Jane and West sts.

MATRIMONIAL.

THE ADVERTISER, A YOUNG MAN OF more than ordinary ability, 25 years of age, decidedly handsome, and possessed of great wealth, desires to correspond with some young lady (country preferred,) preparatory to committing matrimony. Strict confidence will be observed. Cartes de visite exchanged. Address R. W., Box No. 137 *Times* Office.

# PUBLIC MEETINGS.

PRISON ASSOCIATION OF NEW-YORK.—The annual meeting of this Association for the election of officers and such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the *Scientific American*, No. 37 Park-row, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 7, 1863, from 3 to 4 o'clock P. M.
JAMES C. HOLDEN, Recording Secretary.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JAN. 7, 1863.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—I VESPRI SICILIANI, (The Sicilian Vespers.)

WINTER GARDEN—THE IRISH AMBASSADOR—THE LAKES OF KILLARNEY—THE MISCHIEVOUS VALET.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—JENNY LIND—THE INVINCIBLES.

WALLACK'S—PAULINE.

IRVING HALL—GRAND CONCERT.

STUYVESANT INSTITUTE—(No. 659 Broadway) BUCKLEY'S SERENADERS.

GERMAN OPERA HOUSE—THE POACHER.

GOUPIL'S GALLERY—(No. 772 Broadway,) CHURCH'S NEW PICTURE, UNDER NIAGARA.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—FAUST AND MARGUERITE.

BROADWAY MENAGERIE—COMPLETE SCHOOL OF NATURAL HISTORY.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—MISS LAVINIA WARREN, the Queen of Beauty, COM. NUTT, &c., at all hours—COLLEEN BAWN afternoon and evening.

BANVARD'S NEW HALL OF ART (No. 652 Broadway)—BANVARD'S PANORAMA OF THE MISSISSIPPI AND THE WAR.

BROOKLYN ARENA—CLASSIC AND MODERN GYMNASTICS.

## NEWS OF THE DAY.

### THE REBELLION.

If there were any lingering doubts of our success at Murfreesboro, they will be dispelled by the dispatch of Gen. **ROSECRANS**, published this morning. He informs Gen. **HALLECK** that we have been victorious in one of the greatest battles of the war. "Our entire success on the 31st ult.," he says, "was prevented by a surprise of the right flank, but we have, nevertheless, beaten the enemy after a three days' fight." The flight of the rebels on Saturday night was very precipitate, their condition being described by one correspondent as "mobbish." Wounded rebels were found by hundreds in the houses of Murfreesboro, unattended. Their losses are very heavy in men. Among their Generals, **RAINS** and **HANSON** are killed, and **CLADSON**, **ADAMS** and **BRECKINRIDGE** are wounded. It is also reported that **McCOUN** is killed. Our success in this great battle is doubtless due, in a great measure, to the cutting of the railroad in East Tennessee by the expedition under Gen. **CARTER**, which prevented the reinforcement of the rebel army from Richmond.

Our Western dispatches were delayed last night by a storm, and we had received nothing later from Vicksburgh up to 2 o'clock this morning.

The mails for Nashville were dispatched from Louisville by boat on Jan. 2.

We have advices from New-Orleans to the 29th ult., by the arrival at this port of the transport steamers *McClellan* and *Arago*. The news is not important. The vessels of the Banks Expedition continued to arrive, and some ten thousand of the newly-arrived troops were already in camp at Baton Rouge, which place Gen. **BANKS** would probably make his headquarters and base of operations. There was considerable rowdyism in New-Orleans on Christmas day, and Secesh was unusually bold and insulting. A number of persons were arrested for cheering for **JEFF. DAVIS**—among them an English naval Lieutenant, who was very obstreperous, and got put in the stocks and fined fifty dollars for his pains.

Gen. **BROWN** telegraphs from Springfield to headquarters in St. Louis: "Our forces in Newton and Dade Counties have broken up five small camps of the enemy, killing eleven, wounding seventeen, capturing thirty-two rebels, forty-one horses and equipments, two wagons, one tent, marked 'Sixth Kansas,' and other camp and garrison equipage."

A dispatch dated Vicksburgh, Dec. 30, gives the following as the rebel version of the battle of Prairie Grove, Arkansas: "Further particulars have been received here of the late battle in Arkansas. It was fought at Prairie Grove, near Cane Hill. Our loss is 250 killed and wounded, and 300 prisoners. Twenty wagons of clothing and four stand of colors were captured by our forces. All accounts represent its having been a decisive victory. Gen. **STEENE** and Col. **CLARKE**, of Missouri, reported killed."

### CONGRESS.

In the Senate, yesterday, the bill to suspend temporarily the act to prevent and punish fraud on the part of officers making contracts for the Government, was reported from the Military Committee, and Mr. **WILSON**, of Massachusetts, moved to put it upon its passage. After considerable debate, the subject was postponed. Mr. **WILSON** reported from the Military Committee the House joint resolution for the payment of our soldiers and sailors, with an amendment authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to issue $50,000,000 additional demand Treasury Notes. The bill was referred to the Finance Committee. The bill concerning the discharge of State Prisoners was taken up, and Mr. **WRIGHT**, of Indiana, addressed the Senate. He advocated the most vigorous policy in the prosecution of the war, and opposed any attempt to hamper the President in the full exercise of his prerogative as Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy. The bill was postponed until to-day. A bill to provide for the greater comfort of sick and wounded soldiers was introduced and referred. After an Executive Session, the Senate adjourned.

In the House, a bill to aid Missouri in securing the abolishment of Slavery was reported from the Select Committee on Emancipation, by Mr. **NASH**, of Missouri. Mr. **VALLANDIGHAM** objected to the consideration of the bill, but his objections were overruled. After considerable debate, and several ineffectual motions to table it, to adjourn, etc., the bill was passed, 73 to 46. It provides for the issue of $10,000,000 thirty-year bonds, payable to loyal owners—the Government pledging itself to the deportation and colonization of the freedmen. The Committee of Ways and Means was instructed to inquire into the expediency of issuing treasury notes bearing interest, bonds, etc., under certain regulations. The Executive, Legislative and Judicial Appropriation bill was then considered until the adjournment.

### THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

Both branches of the Legislature met at 11 o'clock yesterday forenoon. In the Senate, Lieutenant-Governor **JONES**, on assuming his duties as President, made a brief address, after which he announced his appointments of Sub-Officers. Committees were then appointed to notify the Governor and the Assembly that the Senate was ready to proceed to business. The daily sessions were fixed at 11 o'clock A. M., and the Senate soon afterward adjourned.

In the Assembly, every member being present, after the usual preliminary business, a *viva voce* vote for Speaker was taken, which resulted in a tie—63 for Mr. **DEAN** and 63 for Mr. **SHERWOOD**—the two candidates declining to vote. A second vote resulted in a similar manner, and the Assembly then adjourned.

### GENERAL NEWS.

We have the important news from Mexico, by way of Havana, that the advance of the French troops against Puebla and the Capital had begun. This intelligence is brought by French vessels of war, from Vera Cruz on the 20th ult. It is stated that the main body of the army is to be pushed on immediately to the Capital, only sufficient troops being left at Puebla to guard the avenues leading from the city, to prevent the reception by the garrison of reinforcements or munitions of war. The whole story, as coming from the French, must be received with due allowance.

The Board of Supervisors for 1863 (which is the same in membership as last year's Board,) met and organized at 3 o'clock P. M. yesterday, electing Mr. **THOMAS LITTLE** (Republican,) President, and reelecting **JOSEPH B. YOUNG** Clerk, and **R. E. SELMES** and **E. A. WOODWARD** Assistant Clerks. A Committee sent to apprise the Mayor of the organization of the Board, reported that his Honor promised to send in a message at a future meeting, pressing duties having prevented him from preparing one for presentation at this meeting. A message, vetoing the resolution to pay **GEORGE PURSER** bills assigned to him by the New Court-house workmen, amounting to $619, was read and laid over. The Mayor says the Board, in the passage of the resolution, attempted to exercise an authority not belonging to them—the Corporation Counsel's opinion showing that only the New City Hall Commissioners are entitled to audit and pay the bills. A report to permit the Police Commissioners to use $20,000 from the surplusage of their appropriations, to fit up the new Police Headquarters, was adopted. The first veto on the Harlem Bridge bills was taken up and overruled by 9 to 3. The Board adjourned till Thursday, at 3 o'clock P. M.

The prize steamer *Caroline* was sold in Philadelphia on Monday for $34,500.

On the 27th of November the rebel Gen. **FRENCH** addressed to Gen. **FOSTER** a note complaining of outrages having been committed by Federal troops during their march up the valley of the Roanoke. Gen. **FOSTER** replied that if any outrages were committed, they were not done so by his authority or consent. Gen. **FRENCH** replied, expressing himself satisfied with the reply of Gen. **FOSTER**, and stating that he was desirous of alleviating as much as possible the horrors of war. Gen. **FOSTER**, in reply, called the attention of Gen. **FRENCH** to the fact that at the rebel attack on Plymouth several buildings were fired, and Mrs. **PHELPS** was shot dead by a Confederate soldier. He requested, in conclusion, that Gen. **FRENCH** should endeavor in the future to guard against such acts of vandalism by his own troops.

It is reliably stated that certain parties in Washington have been dealing extensively in Confederate notes, with the Southern families that left for the South on Wednesday last.

The Chicago *Tribune* reports the discovery, in that city, of a systematic plan of forging Government vouchers. It appears that the matter had been known to the Government, but it had been kept quiet, that the parties might be traced out. Finally, two young men, named **GEORGE SUTPHEN** and **J. R. WARD**, were arrested and held to bail in $2,500. They deny that the vouchers are forgeries, or, if they are, allege that they are innocent holders, having purchased them of a soldier. The manner of operation was similar to that discovered lately in this City. The operators would draw bills for the subsistence and lodging of recruits, &c., and then sell them or have them cashed. Further and more important developments are expected.

The Secretary of War has authorized the issue of forage to Missouri State troops in actual service.

The Stock Market was again very firm yesterday, with a large speculative demand. Gold 134½; Exchange, 148½ ℔ cent.

Breadstuffs attracted less attention yesterday; Flour was rather cheaper; Wheat and Corn were essentially unchanged. Cotton was active and a trifle higher. A good inquiry prevailed for Rio Coffee, Hay, Hops, Bacon, Lard, Tallow, Sugars and New-Orleans Molasses. Pork was heavy and lower; Beef, in fair demand and steady. Teas were salable and firm, as also were Wool, Whisky and Clover Seed. Moderate ocean freight engagements were effected. Other branches of trade presented no really new feature.

The live stock markets show unusual variations in both supply and prices this week. The total of all kinds reported one week ago was 71,443; it is now only 48,758. The principal falling off is in beef cattle and hogs. Beeves count 3,542 fresh, and 200 stale bullocks, but as Government buyers took 250, only 3,500 were left for butchers. They were nearly all sold by Tuesday noon, prices ranging from 5½c.@7c., estimated dressed weight for poor to medium animals; 7½c.@8½c. for fair to good, and 9c.@10c. for prime and first-class bullocks. The wants of buyers soon used up all the good cattle, and many butchers had to put up with inferior grades, paying ½c.@¾c. ℔ ℔. above last week's rates. Owners have made money this week, and speculators drove a thriving business. Sheep are scarce and in great demand, butchers failing to get more than half they want. Prices have advanced 50c. ℔ head. Good fat sheep can be weighed out at 6½c. and 6¾c. ℔ ℔.; one lot of 100 extra fat sheep brought 6¾c., or $8 ℔ head. Live hogs are not as plenty. Dealers have been able to clear the yards, and prices have advanced ½c. ℔ ℔. They are selling well at 4¾c.@4½c. for the heavy, fat, corn-fed hogs, and 3¾c.@4½c. for still-fed.

**THE COTTON SWINDLE.**—When we read, a few days ago, of the capture of Holly Springs, Miss., by the rebels, and the burning of 4,000 bales of cotton found there, we thought it a bad thing for the cotton speculators. The cotton was worth at least $600,000, perhaps more. But inasmuch as many millions of dollars had been made, according to most reliable accounts, by the enterprising camp-followers who deal in the staple, it did not seem that this Holly Springs loss was altogether a ruinous disaster. We were sorry for the buyers, but hoped they would survive their misfortune.

In cherishing even a momentary regret over a supposed personal calamity, little did we understand the sharpness of western practice. We have a new revelation, in a St. Louis paper, in regard to the matter. It appears that the Cotton accumulated at Holly Springs did not belong to "individuals" at all. It had been "seized by the Government as the property of the Confederate States"! It is extremely singular that we never heard of this seizure in the name of the Government *until after the Cotton was burned.* Unquestionably the Cotton speculators bought this Cotton and paid for it. The Southwestern camps have been swarming with adventurous dealers with well filled purses, who have on every occasion pushed their trade with the hard-pressed planters of the captured cotton districts. But all the time, it seems, their energies and money were spent in vain, for as soon as the inestimable bales of "golden fleece" were gathered in at the towns and dépôts garrisoned by our troops, it was coolly taken possession of by the military in the name of the Government. How is it that the speculators have never raised an outcry against this injustice? The public, by the light of the Holly Springs bonfire, can see it. If the cotton had escaped from Dixie and reached a Union port, it were an easy thing to prove it the private property of loyal citizens, and have the Government seizure set aside. If the cotton should happen to be destroyed, as that at Holly Springs was, the proof of its loyal ownership entitles the speculators to restoration or indemnity from the United States Government, that had unjustly seized and held the property. A safer arrangement for the speculators could not possibly have been devised if they and the military officers had put their heads together to devise a plan for conducting the trade jointly. The United States Government, through a constructive seizure of the cotton on suspicion as to its ownership, becomes the insurer of the article until it is beyond the danger of rebel capture. It is thus under the cloak of the Government, but for private benefit, that millions of dollars of property are changing hands in the Southwest. Congress will do well to provide at once by law against these bogus cotton claims.

## The New Victory—Rosecrans and his Style of Fighting.

If the general accounts of the battle of Murfreesboro, in the absence of special details, are to be relied upon, we should have had no victory but for the admirable leadership of Gen. **ROSECRANS**. He was the master-spirit of the occasion—discovering every exigency with eagle glance, and doing on the instant the right thing to meet it. Now rallying the wing broken by the overwhelming masses of the foe, and forthwith forming a new and firmer front—now bringing up supports whenever his lines wavered—now seizing the opportune moment to put himself in person at the head of his columns and charge home upon the enemy—ever knowing just what to do, and ever flying to his mark, he was not only a chief, but he was everywhere an inspiration. Not only his mind directed, but his spirit fired. Probably not since this war began has a victory been wrested from the enemy by such plenitude of resource, and such unrelenting determination, on the part of the Commanding General, as was this. The rebels have seldom fought with such fury; never with such tenacity. They were handled by their Generals—**JOHNSON** and **BRAGG**—with consummate skill. They gave battle in their own chosen position, and with numbers certainly equaling, and probably much exceeding, our own forces. But nothing availed to save them from disastrous defeat.

Whatever his future may be, it cannot be denied that at the present moment Gen. **ROSECRANS**, if success be the standard, stands at the very head of the Union Generals. The discretion of the Government, in placing him in command of the second most important military department, is more than justified. **ROSECRANS** was in reality the real hero of the successes of Western Virginia, which did so much for **McCLELLAN** in the early stages of the war. It was he alone who won the decisive battle of Rich Mountain or Laurel Hill,—taking the intrenchments in the rear by cutting a new road of nine miles through the mountain forest, and precipitating himself upon the dismayed enemy, to their utter overthrow, before **McCLELLAN**, in execution of his part of the plan, had got in front at all. The same success attended him, as Commander of the Department, after **McCLELLAN** left. He cleared the country entirely of the enemy; though, with its ravines, and jungles, and by-roads, and blind paths, and mountain passes, there probably is not a district in the whole country presenting more difficulties for such operations. His driving back the greatly superior forces of **WISE** and **FLOYD**, ending with the complete rout of the latter from his stronghold at Carnifex Ferry—which was done by **ROSECRANS** on the same day that he had marched seventeen miles over the roughest roads—will ever stand among the brilliant exploits of the war. In the Valley of the Mississippi—saying nothing of his twenty miles march and overthrow of **PRICE** at Iuka, all in a single day—it was reserved for **ROSECRANS** to achieve the most decided and glorious land victory of the year, at Corinth, in spite of tremendous odds; and the splendid manner in which he followed that victory up with instantaneous pursuit and a second rout of the enemy at the Hatchie River, is fresh in the memory of all.

Why has Gen. **ROSECRANS** been so peculiarly successful? We are not yet prepared to attribute it to any superiority in natural genius, or in acquired science, or in personal energy over other commanders. As for genius, in the proper sense, we have yet to be satisfied that the gift exists at all among the chiefs either of our army or that of the rebels. In book science, **ROSECRANS** is doubtless exceeded both by **McCLELLAN** and by **BUELL**. In energy, he is perhaps equaled by **BURNSIDE** and by **GRANT**. What, then, is his advantage? We believe it lies in his invariable practice of being personally present on the field of battle, where he sees for himself every movement, gives the appropriate command without delay, and, if necessary, takes an active part personally in the struggle. **GRANT** is the only other one of the chiefs in command who ever did this, and he only occasionally and imperfectly. **BUELL** never was within the sound of cannon, save at Shiloh. **McCLELLAN** was at no time within two miles of the hot strife of a battle field, either in Western Virginia, or on the Peninsula; or in Maryland, save at Antietam, and there the deep creek flowed between him and the scene of action. So with **BURNSIDE** at Fredericksburgh. He not only kept himself on this side of the Rappahannock through the whole of that terrible day, but would not even permit Gen. **SUMNER**, his second in command, to cross over and put himself at the head of his corps.

Now, we are no West-Pointers, but we make bold to say that this is not the highest style of generalship. It sacrifices two most important concerns—promptitude and personal inspiration. Every reader of military history knows that the fate of a battle often turns upon some *immediate* manœuvering of the different grand divisions, consequent upon some unlooked-for event. None but the Chief is competent to issue the commands necessary for such movements. If he is not at hand to do it at once, the battle may be lost without remedy. **BONAPARTE** is believed to have had some experience in these matters; and he said that he had "observed that it was always the quarters of an hour that decide the fate of a battle." How then can it be right for any Commanding General before a battle to fix himself where at least one quarter of an hour, and perhaps two or three, must be consumed in obtaining from him any new order? Again, in respect to personal *prestige:* if a General is what he should be, he has the confidence of his soldiers more than any other man in his army, and his presence is always encouraging and inspiring. Said **BONAPARTE** on another occasion: "*In all battles* a moment occurs when the bravest troops, after having made the greatest efforts, feel inclined to run. That terror proceeds from a want of confidence in their own courage; and it only requires a slight opportunity, a pretence, to restore confidence to them. You see that two armies are two bodies which meet, and endeavor to frighten each other; a moment of panic occurs, and that moment must be turned to advantage. When a man has been present in many actions, he distinguishes that moment without difficulty; it is as easy as casting up addition." And yet, easy and indispensable as **BONAPARTE** said it was, our chiefs have usually kept so far away that its performance is out of the question. In these critical instants, they have no chance whatever of exercising a personal influence upon their soldiers.

Perhaps these Commanding Generals and their friends may say that their presence on the battle-field, or in close proximity to it, would involve great personal exposure, and that their fall might derange the whole plan of the battle. We will concur in that view just so soon as it shall be proved that we have any General whose transcendant abilities render him more important to his army than **NAPOLEON**, and **WELLINGTON**, and **FREDERICK** the Great, and **EUGENE**, and **CHARLES** the Twelfth, were to theirs. We will cheerfully make a special exception of any such Commander, when he shall be found, and not ask that he should do as they did. But, as to others, we believe the cause will benefit rather than suffer by their keeping as near as practicable to the work they have in hand, even at a good deal of personal peril. **ROSECRANS** has now again shown the value of it, and there is not one of them who is not as brave as he.

## Fredericksburgh and Bautzen—Burnside and Napoleon.

"**NAPOLEON** never, in all his bloody career, fought a hostile army intrenched in front of a fortified city, as **McCLELLAN** did at Richmond; or strongly fortified along a range of hills, with a non-fordable river a mile or so in front, like the position lately assailed by **BURNSIDE** at Fredericksburgh. He always found means to turn such defences, and compel their evacuation, as our Generals doubtless will in time."

So says an exchange. It is all wrong. **NAPOLEON** never hesitated to attack an army wherever intrenched, and to try direct storm, if strategy were not available. In fact, the great battle of Bautzen was in most respects the exact counterpart of Fredericksburgh. The allies, some 125,000 strong, had intrenched themselves on the heights behind the town of Bautzen, with the Spree in front. If the Spree was somewhat narrower than the Rappahannock, the hills beyond were higher and more difficult than the Fredericksburgh Heights. The Emperor—with a force, like **BURNSIDE**'s, somewhat exceeding that of the enemy—resolved to carry the position. He ordered **NEY** to cross below, as **BURNSIDE** ordered **FRANKLIN**, and to outflank and get in the rear of the extreme right of the Allies; while he himself, with **SOULT** and **OUDINOT**, crossed in front and on the left, and charged again and again straight upon the works. For four hours these onsets were repeated with the most dreadful slaughter. **NEY** at length, having succeeded in getting into their rear, the Allies, no longer able to endure the terrible torrent, abandoned their intrenchments and fled—leaving **NAPOLEON** complete master of the position. He succeeded, while **BURNSIDE** failed—but his operations did not vary materially from those of the latter, save in one particular. We mean the *tremendous sacrifice of life.* **NAPOLEON** lost 5,000 killed and 20,000 wounded; **BURNSIDE**, 1,200 killed and about 7,000 wounded. It is known that **BURNSIDE** was anxious to return to the attack, but yielded to the remonstrances of other Generals. He considers, as he stated in his letter, that even as it was, he nearly carried the Heights. A new general assault, he believed, would have been successful. There cannot be much doubt of this, if his soldiers in this second attempt should have fought with the same desperation and recklessness of life exhibited by the young conscripts of France, fighting under the eye of their Emperor.

It is absurd to pretend that Fredericksburgh was fought contrary to the Napoleonic method. Of all the battles of the war, it was the very one which, on our part, came nearest up to the imperial style, the chief characteristic of which was overpowering violence in attack. "The battle of **NAPOLEON**," says **NAPIER**, "was the swell and dash of a mighty wave, before which the barriers yielded, and the roaring flood poured onward, covering all." It is the true system of winning victories. Though fearfully expensive in blood, it is yet the most humane plan in the end; for if it makes the battle more sanguinary, it makes the war shorter. It involves risks, of course. All high attempts in war are of a perilous nature. But all history testifies that the greatest Generals have been the most daring. They are often unfortunate. **NAPOLEON** himself made many failures. But, in the long run, success is almost sure to attend such generalship. **BURNSIDE** failed at Fredericksburgh; but we are more certain than ever that the spirit and general style of that attack are what alone can wrest Virginia from the dominion of the rebels. The spirit, however, needs to be yet more intensified, and the style to be made still more emphatic.

**BEHIND TIME.**—The *World* published on Monday what it called the "suppressed" dispatches in the Porter Court-martial now being held in Washington, and censured those whom it held guilty of the injustice to Gen. **PORTER** involved in the suppression. It happens, however, that the dispatches and letters of Gen. **PORTER** were not suppressed at all in any public sense, but were mainly published in the TIMES eleven days previous to their appearance in the columns of our cotemporary, and others of them we published three weeks since. They were also received in evidence by the Court-martial as soon as it was proper to do so. The TIMES alone, of the City Press, has published full reports of all the evidence, and transcripts of all important documents in this most interesting trial, as well as in the no less interesting Court of Inquiry on the case of Gen. **McDOWELL**.

**THE RUMORS OF INTERVENTION.**—We have reason to regard the statements made in our Washington correspondence yesterday in regard to the present relations between our Government and that of France, as entirely accurate. They contradict point blank the rumors which interested parties have been extremely diligent of late in putting in circulation. They assert in explicit terms that the very latest communications from the French Government, as made by it to Mr. **DAYTON**, and by him reported to the Secretary of State, are of the most friendly character; and details are given on the subject which give assurances of the truth of this assertion.

M. **DROUYN DE L'HUYS**, in his latest dispatch to Mr. **DAYTON**, written from Compiègne and the immediate presence of the Emperor, assures him that the offer of mediation is not to be renewed at present,—that it was a purely friendly act, and that the French Government is not hostile to the Government of the United States, nor *opposed to the perpetuity of the Union.* Undoubtedly these expressions are so guarded as not to commit the French Government permanently to any specific course of action: but they show, beyond all reasonable doubt, the groundlessness of the rumors which impute to the Emperor a purpose of renewing his offer of mediation, or of doing anything else that may even look like favoring the rebel cause.

Whatever may happen hereafter, up to the present time certainly we have nothing to fear from foreign intervention. England is every day becoming more and more thoroughly committed and compelled, by the sentiments of her people, as well as the necessities of her position, to a neutral policy. Russia has never shown the slightest disposition to interfere. And France, according to our latest and most trustworthy advices, is equally disinclined to any unfriendly movement. *The conduct of foreign Powers depends wholly on our own.* All we have to do to secure their support, or their continued neutrality, is to win victories.

As President **LINCOLN** said, the one thing needful is "military success." We have just now good reason for hoping that we shall have it. Our armies in the West and South are beginning to move,—and that with a degree of vigor and energy which promise the best results. Let this be continued, and we have nothing to fear, either at home or abroad.

**GOV. SEYMOUR AND THE POLICE.**—We trust that Gov. **SEYMOUR** will lose no time in designating an "early day" for hearing the complaints against the Police Commissioners. If they have violated the laws and the Constitution, and have done anything worthy of dismissal, they should be held to answer for it as speedily as possible. The language of their accusers implies that so long as they are retained in office, the personal liberties of the citizens of New-York are entirely at their mercy. Many of our people, according to these representations, live in hourly apprehension of being sent to Fort Lafayette, or some other "bastile of despotism." If there is any foundation for these complaints, the Governor should lose no time in subjecting them to a rigid investigation.

There is another reason in favor of prompt action. The State Senate is now in session, and can coöperate with the Governor in filling any vacancy which the necessary removal of unworthy officers may create. If the Governor postpones further action until after the adjournment of the Legislature, he will lose the benefit of the "advice and consent of the Senate," and will expose himself to the suspicion of great indifference to the personal rights and liberties of the citizens of this State. We trust he will take no such risks. It is understood that Ex-Mayor **WOOD** is very much alarmed on this subject of individual rights, and that he demands the most prompt and rigorous inquiry into the acts of the Police Commissioners. Gov. **SEYMOUR** owes it to Mr. **WOOD** to gratify his wishes in this respect. We hope there will be no needless delay in ordering this investigation.

**PARTIES IN THE STATE ASSEMBLY.**—Immediately after the November election the Albany *Atlas and Argus* announced that five or six of those who had been elected to the Assembly as "Union Democrats" would undoubtedly act with the Democratic Party. Upon this anticipation that journal based its very confident prediction that the Democrats would have everything their own way this Winter at Albany.

We cannot congratulate our cotemporary on the fulfillment of its predictions. Every one of the Union men whom it ventured to name as likely to desert their political principles and friends has stood fast and true to both. Indeed, there was never the slightest reason to expect anything else at their hands. The political lines of division were clearly drawn at the last election, and there is no excuse *this* year for anybody's mistaking them. When the Democrats nominate Ex-Mayor **WOOD**'s candidate for Speaker, and pledge themselves to **WOOD** himself as their candidate for United States Senator, there can be no great difficulty for any *Union* man, whether Republican or Democrat, to define his position.

There are in the Assembly sixty-four men who were elected exclusively as Republican and Union men. Not one of them finds his position in the least doubtful. Another, Mr **CUTLER**, of Albany, a Republican in principle, and from all the associations of his life, was nominated and voted for by the Democrats also. This may embarrass him temporarily. But when he sees that the only effect of trying to conciliate the Democrats is to *arrest all action*, and prevent the organization of the Assembly, we have little fear that he will fail to meet the full responsibility of his position, and act on the principles he has always professed.

## NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

### The Bill to Aid Missouri in Abolishing Slavery Passed in the House.

### Labors of the Van Wyck Investigating Committee.

### GOVERNMENT FINANCES

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Jan. 6.

#### EMANCIPATION IN MISSOURI.

The passage by the House to-day of the bill of Mr. **NOELL**, of Missouri, appropriating ten millions of dollars to be offered that State to assist in carrying out the provisions for the emancipation of her slaves, is regarded as evidence of decided importance. Though the amount of the appropriation is too small to answer the full purpose intended, yet that feature, as well as any other objectionable one, can be corrected in the Senate; and should the bill become a law in a practicable shape, it must be the beginning of the end of Slavery in the Border States.

#### THE VAN WYCK INVESTIGATIONS.

The **VAN WYCK** Investigating Committee have completed their labors in New-York, and returned to this city. In addition to the duty of examining contracts, the Committee were instructed to ascertain the amount of compensation received under the law by the Collectors, Surveyor and Naval Officers. The result of a rigid examination shows that neither of these officers will receive more than *about twenty thousand dollars annually*, instead of the fabulous amounts rumored. As it is, the compensation is enormous.

#### THE HOUSE MILITARY COMMITTEE.

The House Military Committee met this morning, and disposed of a large amount of business on hand. A report has been prepared, and will be submitted at the next meeting, in favor of the proposition of Hon. **ELI THAYER**, for raising twenty thousand men to go as armed emigrants to Florida, and to be in the service of the United States for nine months.

#### GUNBOATS ON THE LAKES.

The House Naval Committee to-day heard arguments in favor of the plan now being considered for providing for the bringing of gunboats into the Lakes from the West and the East. This important matter will occupy the attention of the Committee for some days.

#### THE PAY OF OUR SOLDIERS.

The action taken to-day in the Senate affords some hope that Congress speedily will wipe out the disgrace of allowing our heroic volunteer soldiers to be deprived of their wages, while politicians and speculators are making fortunes out of the war. The remarks of Senators **WILSON**, of Massachusetts, and **HOWARD**, of Michigan, were eloquent and manly, and should cause the cheeks of their associates to tingle with shame.

#### THE PRESIDENT AND WEST VIRGINIA.

President **LINCOLN**'s reasons for signing the bill admitting West Virginia into the Union were as follows:

1. That it was the correct policy of the Administration to secure as much free territory as possible, and with as little trouble.
2. That as the Wheeling Legislature had been recognized by Congress as the Legislature of the *State* of Virginia, that body had the authority to adopt measures looking to the division of the State; that the responsibility did not lie with those who voted *for* the measure, more than with those who did not vote *against* it, viz.: the inhabitants of the Eastern section of the State.
3. And the principal reason, that he was bound to *take care of his friends.*

The opinions of the President were in writing, and were read in Cabinet meeting. Half the Cabinet were opposed to the measure.

#### THE M'DOWELL COURT OF INQUIRY.

In the McDowell Court of Inquiry to-day, the examination of Capt. **LESKIE** was concluded. He stated that Gen. **McDOWELL** sent Gen. **RICKETTS**' Division, consisting of eight thousand men, besides artillery and two brigades of cavalry, for the defence of Thoroughfare Gap. **RICKETTS** stationed his artillery about half a mile within the east end of the Gap, when, in the opinion of witness, it should have been concentrated at the mouth of the Gap, and that the first report he knows having sent to Gen. **McDOWELL** that the enemy was coming through Hopewell Gap, was about 6½ o'clock P. M.

The expected report of Gen. **SIGEL** having been sent in, the Court went into secret session, for its consideration, and after spending about an hour and a half therein, the doors opened, and the Court adjourned until to-morrow, when it is expected Gen. **SIGEL**'s report will be the order of the day.

#### SECRETARY CHASE AND THE COMMITTEE OF WAYS AND MEANS.

We have the authority of a prominent member of the Committee of Ways and Means for the statement that there is no conflict of policy between that Committee and the Secretary of the Treasury. At the same time, we are constrained to believe, from pretty careful observation and a tolerably intimate acquaintance with the facts, that the two financial powers, if not in conflict, are still less in harmony. It seems quite certain that Secretary **CHASE** has planted himself firmly upon his Bank scheme, and there intends to make a stand; and it seems equally sure that the Committee is implacably hostile to that scheme, and resolved that it shall never become invested with legal force. For our own part, we regret that the Committee does not sustain the Secretary, and thus give us a reasonable guaranty against the ruinous infliction of the currency to which we are now so rapidly tending.

In regard to the ways and means portion of the bill furnished the Committee by Secretary **CHASE**, in which authority is contemplated for the procurement of $900,000,000, the language used by the Secretary in his letter is as follows:

"I should certainly prefer a much more limited authority. Indeed, it would be highly gratifying to me if the Committee would determine not only in what mode the whole amount shall be obtained, but what proportion of the aggregate shall be obtained in each mode."

But not only do the Committee refuse to accede to the request thus modestly preferred, but they also, it would seem, decline to report the Secretary's second bill for temporary relief, alleging that they can as soon pass a more comprehensive bill providing for the whole expense of the present and next fiscal years. This rapidity can probably be secured, but it will only be by a vigorous coöperation of the bank interest, which, by thus immediately providing ways and means outside of Mr. CHASE's measure, can afterward bill his bank project at leisure.

In their meeting this morning, the Committee on Ways and Means discussed Secretary CHASE's request that the finance measures might be united in the same bill with his proposition for providing a national currency through the bank. A vote was finally reached, which resulted in a unanimous rejection the Secretary's suggestion. A Sub-Committee of four members,—Messrs. SPAULDING, CORNING, HOOKER and MERRILL—was then appointed to prepare a Ways and Means bill for the Committee. It is hoped that this bill may be in readiness to be reported to the House to-morrow, though this is by no means certain.

We have abstained from giving any special publicity to the crude schemes already proposed, but we think we can now safely say that the additional issue of not less than two hundred and fifty millions of legal tender Treasury notes will be authorized, and that five hundred millions of six per cent. twenty-year bonds will probably be offered as a basis for loans. The balance of the Ways and Means, to the extent of ten or twelve millions in all, may be shaped from the ideas of Mr. SPAULDING, as expressed in his bill, or provided for otherwise, although it is not improbable that the deficiency may be met in part at least, by the use of currency bonds on short time, and at low rates of interest.

### CONSULAR PUPILS.

The President sent in a communication from the Secretary of State, in which the latter strongly urges the immediate return to the consular pupil system, which was repealed a few years ago. He shows conclusively that to make the consular system efficient, Congress should reinact the pupil plan for the education of consular agents abroad. The Committee on Foreign Affairs have the subject before them.

### THE CHEROKEES.

WM. P. ROSS, of the Cherokee Nation, arrived here last evening on business with the Indian Department.

## TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Jan 6.

### THE GOVERNMENT FINANCES.

The Secretary of the Treasury has replied to the resolution of the House, calling for information relative to the payment of the loan of 1842. From this response it appears that the name of two hundred and thirty-six persons are registered as owners of the bonds. The Department possesses no other information as to the actual ownership of the loan. The Secretary says:

"My judgment was determined in favor of the payment in coin, not more by the weighty consideration growing out of its influence on the public credit, but by the circumstance that I found myself able to obtain the needed specie at a cost so small that payment in coin was, in fact, a less inconvenience to the Treasury and less interference with payments to and for the army and navy than payment in notes would have been. The whole amount of coin required was advanced by moneyed institutions, most of which, it is believed, had no interest in the loan, nor any interest in the transaction, except what rose from the general support of the public credit, and the advance was made without premium and at an interest of four per cent., and is not to be called for until it can be reimbursed from receipts from customs, dedicated by the act of Congress to the payment of the interest and principal of the public debt."

The report of the Secretary of the Treasury on the Banks, states that the returns are incomplete, owing to the non-reception of returns from the seceded States, and from Maryland, Delaware and Illinois, in which States no laws exist compelling the publication of such returns. The aggregate bank circulation of the loyal States was, in January, 1862, nearly $24,000,000 less than in January, 1861, while the specie reserve was increased in the sum of $14,500,000, and the deposits in the banks had increased $39,000,000 mainly in New-York, Boston and Philadelphia. The number of banks, in 1862, was 1,496, of which 511 were in New-England, 502 in the Middle States, including Maryland, 147 in the five Southern Atlantic States, 142 in the five Southwestern States, and 194 in the Western States. In 1861, there were 1,601 and in 1860, 1,562 banks, the preceding years being less than the returns for 1862. The combined capital, as reported, is $419,761,812; circulation, $183,939,000; deposits, $297,127,000; loans, $647,686,000; stocks, $99,090,000; specie, $102,207,000. The amount of specie is greater than in any preceding year within ten years, excepting in 1859, when it was $104,538,000.

### NOMINATIONS.

The President has nominated to the Senate JAMES MONROE, of Ohio, as Consul to Rio Janeiro; FRANKLIN KNIGHT, Consul to Shan Tung, China; SETH C. HAWLEY, of New-York, Consul to Nassau, N. P.

### REVENUE DECISIONS.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has made the following decision:

Official instruments, documents and papers issued and used by the officers of any State Government are exempt from stamp duty.

Whenever an instrument is executed by several parties acting jointly, one stamp only is required, which may be affixed and canceled by either of the parties.

### NAVAL ORDERS.

Commander CASE has been ordered to the command of the steam sloop-of-war *Iroquois*. Commander HENRY ROLANDS has been detached from the *Iroquois*, and ordered to the command of the *Seminole*. Acting Assistant Paymaster FRANK McINTIER has been ordered to the steamer *De Soto*.

# THE PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

## SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Jan. 6.

Mr. TEN EYCK, of New-Jersey, (Rep.,) presented a petition in favor of a uniform Bankrupt law.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported back the bill to suspend temporarily the act to prevent and punish fraud on the part of officers intrusted with making contracts for the Government, and moved that the bill be put upon its passage.

Mr. POWELL, of Kentucky, (Dem.,) hoped the bill would not pass. There was some very curious history about this bill. It was passed at the extra session, and then suspended, because some of the heads of the Bureaus were opposed to it. He moved to refer it to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. TRUMBULL, of Ohio, (Rep.,) said there had been great complaints of frauds, and this bill was passed. But on representation of heads of departments it was suspended. If Congress could not pass a bill to punish fraud without its being constantly suspended in this way, he thought it better be repealed at once.

Mr. GRIMES, of Iowa, (Rep.,) contended that the bill was in effect to establish a Bureau of Returns and to provide a punishment for false returns. He did not think the bill could be carried into effect in time of war.

Mr. HALE, of New-Hampshire, (Rep.,) suggested that the operation of the bill be suspended until the 3d of March, thus giving time to amend it and make it practical.

Mr. SAULSBURY, of Maryland, (Dem.,) moved to postpone the bill indefinitely.

Mr. FESSENDEN, of Maine, (Rep.,) hoped not, and argued that, from the immense number of contracts, it would be almost impossible to carry out the bill, except at vast expense. There was already a good law making contractors liable to military law, by which they could be punished.

After further discussion the subject was postponed.

Mr. NESMITH, of Oregon, (Rep.,) offered a resolution directing the Secretary of War to furnish the Senate with a copy of the report of Capt. CRAWFORD, who commanded the regiment sent to Oregon. Adopted.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported back the House joint resolution for the payment of the soldiers of the army and the seamen and marines of the navy, with an amendment authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to issue $50,000,000 of demand Treasury Notes in addition to the amount authorized by the Act of July, 1862.

Mr. FESSENDEN moved that the resolution be referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, said he had no objection to such reference, but thought it was high time that our soldiers should be paid. Many of them had been waiting for months, and some had gone home into the poor house, and their families were paupers, because they had not been paid as promptly as they should have been. Many men have deserted from solicitude for their families. He thought that the Government ought to be furnished with the means to pay these men immediately.

Mr. HOWARD, of Michigan, (Rep.,) said nothing had been more discouraging than the failure to pay the volunteers their money when due, and he hoped this stigma would soon be done away with.

The bill was referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. HARLAN, of Iowa, (Rep.,) presented the petition of Rev. J. B. CHEEVER and others, a Committee of ministers and members of certain churches of New-York and Brooklyn, deprecating indecision, and asking for a more vigorous policy in the suppression of the rebellion and the emancipation of the slaves.

On motion of Mr. WRIGHT, of Indiana, (Union,) the bill concerning the discharge of State prisoners was taken up, and he proceeded to address the Senate at length. He said he should not vote for the amendment of the Senator from Kentucky, (Mr. DAVIS,) to strike out the section authorizing the President to suspend the writ of *habeas corpus*. It was, at times, necessary to make arrests; and he was not willing to give the Republicans the credit of this bold, but necessary measure. It was a principal of the old and true Democracy. JACKSON and JEFFERSON both asserted the truth of this principle. He quoted from letters of JEFFERSON, also from speeches of DOUGLAS, in support of this assertion. He was sorry to see men discuss these questions in such a way as to embarrass the Government, notwithstanding their own boasted loyalty. The Senator from Kentucky (Mr. POWELL) and others loudly declared that they were loyal to the Constitution. It was only a few months ago that a few Democrats issued a call for a party organization, and from this had arisen many of the troubles which now perplex the country. In times like these, every good and true man should ask how he could best serve his country, and not stop to inquire what some Abolitionist has done. The Senator from Kentucky (Mr. POWELL) had rejoiced over the result of the recent elections. But those elections had been brought about by means not calculated to produce much. It was by discouraging enlistments, especially of those who could stay at home and vote, by making charges against the Government, by opposing the confiscation acts, by opposing taxation for the expenses of the war, by impressing the Northwest with the great importance of the Valley of the Mississippi; and all these men vaunted long and loud their loyalty to the Government. But none of them, like the Senator from Kentucky, (Mr. POWELL,) said he was opposed to coercion. He argued in favor of an iron will and nerve, and a determined policy on the part of the Executive, to crush out the rebellion by every possible means; and he would take the property of the rebels everywhere. He wanted to see the Mississippi River opened by the brave Western boys and the supplies of rebeldom cut off. He wanted to see a hundred thousand slaveholders running one way, and a million of niggers the other way. [Applause in the galleries]. He wanted to strike at the heart of the disease, and then we should see daylight. There was nothing to despond about. He thanked God we had an army, a navy and a country; and he thanked God for another thing—that we had a General in the field who was not fishing for the Presidency; who, with his Staff, was to be found in the thickest of the fight—and his name was ROSECRANS. [Applause in the galleries.] He would never yield to any foreign intervention. Americans must settle their own difficulties; and it was only in the event of a guerrilla warfare that he feared foreign intervention. He would labor signally for the good of the country, and for no party.

The bill was then postponed until to-morrow.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) introduced a bill to provide for the greater comfort of sick and wounded soldiers in the hospitals, and to promote the efficiency of the Medical Department. The bill provides that the rations of the soldiers in hospitals be commuted at the rate of thirty cents a day, which shall be reckoned by the Commissary Department as a credit to the hospitals, to be expended in the same way as the hospital fund is under the present regulations.

Mr. RICE, of Minnesota, (Rep.,) offered a resolution that the Military Committee be instructed to inquire into the expediency of reimbursing the State of Minnesota the sums advanced by said State for the suppression of the Indian hostilities in 1862. Adopted.

Executive Session. Adjourned.

## HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Jan. 6.

Mr. NOELL, of Missouri, (Union,) from the Select Committee on Emancipation, reported back a bill to aid Missouri in securing the abolishment of Slavery therein.

It provides for the issue of ten million thirty years' bonds, payable to loyal owners, the Government pledging itself to the deportation and colonization of the freedmen.

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM, of Ohio, (Dem.,) objected to the consideration of the bill, for reasons stated. But the Speaker overruled the objection, on the ground that the bill did not, as the gentleman had urged, make appropriation of money, and that it did not bring a tax upon the people unless the money should be appropriated. He made his decision in accordance with that heretofore applied to the French Spoliation bill.

Mr. CLEMENTS, of Tennessee, (Union,) was not aware that this bill would be reported, and as a member of the Special Committee on Emancipation he objected to it. Last session it was proposed to appropriate one hundred and eighty millions to aid in the abolishment of Slavery in Kentucky, Western Virginia, Maryland, Missouri and Delaware. This was on a National basis, whereas this bill was of a sectional character, referring as it did to only one State.

Mr. WICKLIFFE, of Kentucky, (Union,) had seen it stated in public prints, that some time after the issue of the proclamation, information had been received by the President, from intelligent, whole-souled Union men, which satisfied him that a great and powerful change had taken place in Kentucky, in favor of this miserable Abolition scheme. He felt it to be his duty and privilege to state, on this floor, in the face of heaven, in the presence of Congress and in the hearing of the nation, that there was not one man in three hundred in Kentucky who was in favor of the proclamation—he said this again and again—whether it be by fraud, purchase or otherwise.

Mr. CLEMENTS remarked that he was not in favor of abolishment as a scheme of abolition, but on the principle of nationality.

Mr. NOELL said that the people of Missouri had said that they would abolish Slavery. In reply to Mr. CLEMENTS he remarked that the people of Tennessee had no regular State Government, and hence could not act upon and accept such a proposition. It was expecting too much to hang all the other Border Slave States upon this bill. As to this being a "miserable scheme of abolition," as expressed by the gentleman from Kentucky, he did not regard it in that light; and was glad that he could perceive good motives in the President for its recommendation. He appealed to Mr. CLEMENTS to waive his opposition. Commence the work with Missouri, and when the proper time should arrive, the benefits might be extended to other States.

Mr. HOLMAN, of Indiana, (Dem.,) moved to lay the bill on the table. Disagreed to—42 against 73.

Mr. ELIOT, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) moved an amendment excluding from the benefits of the act all those who may willfully refuse to take oath of allegiance to the Government of the United States, when required to do so by any military or civil officer thus authorized, or by the said State of Missouri. Adopted—75 against 20.

Mr. PENDLETON, of Ohio, (Dem.,) moved to table the bill. Negatived—44 against 72.

Mr. CRAVENS, of Indiana, (Dem.,) moved to adjourn. Negatived—19 against 82.

The bill then passed, by a vote of 73 against 46.

On motion of Mr. WICKLIFFE, of Kentucky, (Union,) it was resolved that the Committee of Ways and Means be instructed to inquire into the expediency of issuing Treasury notes bearing 3.65 interest, the amount issued to be equal to the amount of legal tender notes in circulation, and such other sums as the demands of the public service for the current year shall require; that there be issued an equal amount of United States 6 per cent. 20-year bonds, which bonds with the interest shall constitute a fund for the redemption of the 3.65 Treasury notes, the bonds to be of equal date of the Treasury notes, the interest to be paid in specie. The holders of the tender notes shall have the right to surrender them whenever the amount of $100 is presented, and received at the par value for the same. The holders of the 3.65 Treasury notes shall have the right to invest the same in 20-year 6 per cent. bonds when an amount equal to $500 is presented.

Mr. COLFAX, of Indiana, (Rep.,) from the Committee on the Post-office, reported a bill authorizing the Postmaster-General to add to the list of mailable articles, and explained that it was intended to allow articles not now mailable to be sent to the soldiers in the army by their friends at home, on book postage rates one cent per ounce. Passed.

The House resumed the consideration of the Executive, Legislative and Judicial Appropriation bill.

Without coming to any conclusion, the House adjourned.

## THE PORTER COURT-MARTIAL.

### Testimony of Gen. McDowell—Statement of Gen. Pike—The Evidence All In.

Special Report for the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Jan. 6.

The testimony in the Porter Court-martial was all concluded to-day. Gen. McDOWELL was examined at length in reference to his interview and communication with PORTER, on Aug. 29. He did not recollect having sent PORTER a message to remain where he was; did not remember seeing Gen. KING that day, or receiving a communication from PORTER's Chief of Staff in presence of Gen. KING. Gen. McDOWELL was examined minutely on all these points, but did not vary from these opinions. He said, in reply to a question whether PORTER's Corps had a large force in front on the north side of the Manassas Railroad on Aug. 29, that he had no positive knowledge on that point, but never believed PORTER had such a force of the enemy in front. He presumed that the force of the enemy south of the Manassas Railroad on Aug. 29 constituted the enemy's right.

Major-Gen. POPE, recalled, explaining his dispatch describing the battle of Aug. 29, testified that during the morning and evening the force we were fighting with he believed to be JACKSON's, EWELL's and HILL's, but at the close of the 29th, and about the time that KING's Division pushed to the front, LONGSTREET's army had gotten on the field. Although he had previously reported to the War Department that we had interposed between LONGSTREET and JACKSON, those forces were subsequently combined. He did not remember having received a message from Gen. PORTER on that day, or of sending a verbal message by PORTER's officer.

*Question*—Will you state whether at that period of the events to which you have referred, you had any reason to believe that the officers of the Army of the Potomac were unfriendly to you, so as to prevent their zealous services under you orders?

*Answer*—I did so believe, because of my opinions in relation to the operations of the Army of the Potomac, and especially of its long and unaccountable delay last Winter in front of Washington—unaccountable, I mean, to those who like myself never had any explanation of it; my opinions were known to be adverse, and were so known to my officers of that army. I believe that their feeling was not friendly toward me, because I had been brought here from a distance and placed in relations to the officers and troops of the Army of the Potomac, which must have been offensive to them, as they were embarrassing to me. I believe it also, because of an address which I made to the Army of Virginia at the time I assumed command, which address, I was afterward informed, was interpreted by the officers of the Army of the Potomac as leveled at that army, and, of course, viewed in that light must have created unfriendly feeling toward me. I desire to state that the impression that I had any reference whatever to the Army of the Potomac in that address, or designed to make any attack upon it, was entirely false and groundless. For these reasons I have believed that the feelings of the Army of the Potomac officers were not friendly toward me, and that in case of a coöperating movement between that army and my command, those feelings would seriously embarrass my movements. I was so deeply impressed with that belief that I communicated my fears to the President and Cabinet, and expressed a wish to be permitted to return West, and when the present General-in-Chief took command of the army, I thought it my duty, before taking the field in Virginia, to express to him my fears, and I several times expressed to him earnestly my wish to be relieved of this command and permitted to return West. It was not thought best, and I therefore went to Virginia, with very serious forebodings of the result.

The above answer was objected to by Gen. PORTER, and, by order of the Court, was erased from the record.

Lieut.-Col. LOCKE, Gen. PORTER's Chief-of-Staff, reaffirmed with minute details, his previous testimony, that he did deliver orders to Gen. KING on the afternoon of Aug. 29, in presence of Gen. McDOWELL, on which occasion Gen. McDOWELL told him to tell Gen. PORTER that he had better remain where he was. It will be remembered that neither Gen. McDOWELL nor Gen. KING could recollect this interview with Col. LOCKE.

Lieut. WELLS, of Gen. PORTER's Staff, testified with equal positiveness to having delivered a message from PORTER to POPE, Aug. 29, and gave minute details of the circumstances attending the delivery of the message late in the afternoon. It will be recollected that POPE did not recollect having received it. The purport of the message was that MORELL would be soon engaged with the enemy.

This closed the evidence on both sides, and the Court decided to give PORTER till Saturday morning to prepare a written summing up for the defence.

A decision will certainly not be reached until next week.

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## DIED.

AVERY.—At Bridgeport, Conn., on Tuesday, Jan. 6, in the 89th year of her age, Mrs. AMELIA AVERY, widow of the late John S. Avery, formerly of this City.

A funeral service will be held at Bridgeport, at the residence of her son-in-law, Joseph N. Ireland, on Thursday morning, at 9 o'clock, which the friends of her son, Walter T. Avery, and of the family in general, are respectfully invited to attend. Carriages will be in waiting at the New-Haven Dépôt, corner 4th-av. and 27th-st., on the arrival of the train at 1 o'clock P. M., on Thursday, to convey those who prefer to assemble there, to Greenwood, where her remains will be interred.

CRUMBIE.—In this City, on Monday, Jan. 5, Miss ANN D., second daughter of the late Robert and Phebe Crumbie.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral on Wednesday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, at the residence of her brother James, No. 397 4th-st. The remains will be taken to Peekskill on Thursday morning, by the 8½ train, arriving at 10:40, proceeding directly from the dépôt to the burial place.

CORWIN.—In this City, on Monday, Jan. 5, after a short illness, at his late residence, No. 70 West 37th-st., BENJAMIN V. R. CORWIN, aged 39 years, 5 months and 21 days.

The funeral services will take place at the residence of his brother, W. S. Corwin, No. 228 Thompson-st., this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock. His friends, and those of his father, Elisha Corwin, and of his brother, W. S. Corwin, are respectfully invited to attend, without further invitation. His remains will be taken on Thursday morning to Washingtonville, Orange County, for interment.

FULLER.—In Newark, N. J., Jan. 5, ROSALIE HEISER, daughter of Humphrey R. and Isabella M. Fuller, aged 2 months.

CRUMBIE.—In this City, Jan. 5, SARAH ISABEL, youngest daughter of Alexander and Fannie E. Crumbie, aged 3 years, 8 months and 9 days.

Her remains will be this morning taken to Nyack, Rockland County, for interment.

☞ Nyack papers please copy.

HARRIOT.—In this City, after a short illness, JOSEPH B. HARRIOT, in the 58th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at 1 o'clock, on Wednesday, from his late residence, No. 17 Warren-place, (Charles-st.)

HEGEMAN.—In Manhasset, L. I., Jan. 5, ANDREW J. HEGEMAN, in the 48th year of his age.

His friends and relatives are invited to attend his funeral, at his late residence, on Thursday, Jan. 8, at 1 o'clock P. M.

McMANNUS.—In this City, on Sunday evening, Jan. 4, MRS. FRANCES L. McMANNUS, wife of John McMannus, and daughter of the late John Hendrickson, of Albany, in the 53d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday afternoon, 7th inst., at 2½ o'clock, from her late residence, No. 181 Forsyth-st.

☞ Albany papers please copy.

PETERSON.—In this City, Jan. 4, 1863, WILLIAM PETERSON, in the 30th year of his age.

His remains will be interred in the Cemetery of Evergreens.

PURDY.—In White Plains, Westchester County, Friday, Jan. 2, 1863, Mr. SAMUEL R. PURDY, aged 26 years, 1 month and 12 days.

☞ California papers please copy.

KENNEDY.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, Jan. 5, Rev. EDWARD H. KENNEDY, in the 52d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday, Jan. 7, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the residence of his brother-in-law, Samuel M. McKay, No. 113 Lafayette-av., Brooklyn, without further notice.

SPRING.—In this City, on Monday, Jan. 5, 1863, GARDINER, the only child of Mary H. and Gardiner Spring, Jr., aged 7 years and 8 months.

Notice of funeral will be given in this evening's or to-morrow's papers.

STUCKLE.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Dec. 31, 1862, of scarlet fever, JULIA, daughter of F. W. and Julia Stuckle, aged 4 years and 11 months, and on Monday, Jan. 5, JULIA, wife of F. W. Stuckle, aged 34 years.

Her funeral will take place on Wednesday, Jan. 7, at 2 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, in Hamilton-st., first door south of Myrtle-av., Brooklyn.

VAN BRUNT.—In Brooklyn, Jan. 5, of apoplexy, ADRIANCE VAN BRUNT, in the 72d year of his age.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, corner 4th-av. and 9th-st., on Wednesday, Jan. 7, at 1 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

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DEAR SIRS: On the 11th of September last, Warren Block in this town was entirely destroyed by fire. One of the rooms was occupied by the Selectmen in which was the Safe the town purchased of you. It was in the second story, and fell into the cellar on to about twenty tons of anthracite coal, well on fire, and remained until the fire was extinguished. It was then removed, and on opening, the records of the town were found in a perfect state of preservation, but the binding of the books were loosened so as to require new binding. In the drawer of the Safe was a U. S. 7 3-10 Treasury Note, which was as clean and bright as when first issued. It occurred to me that it would be of interest to you to see it. The lock is perfect, and works as well as ever. The Selectmen would like to inquire if there is any doubt of this Safe being able to stand another fire as well as it did this; if not, we shall want a new safe.
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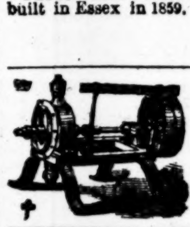

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S. S. MISSIONARY MEETING.—A PUBLIC meeting, under the auspices of the Am. S. S. Union, will be held in Market-st. Church, corner Market and Henry sts., on THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 8, at 7½ o'clock. Addresses will be delivered by Rev. A. A. WILLETS, of Brooklyn, and STEPHEN PAXSON, of Illinois.

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No. CXCVIII. FOR JANUARY, 1863.
CONTENTS:
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AN EXTRAORDINARY FALSEHOOD
NAILED!
MUNCHAUSEN ECLIPSED!
A startling piece of intelligence has been made public during the last week, in which we have been led to suppose that the piratical Commander of the rebel ship No. 290, overcome with remorse and reckless of results, has seized twelve cases of bitters and had resolved to end his days in their consumption. Facts that investigation have brought to light, prove that the published letter of the pirate Raphael Semmes is a *forgery*; that the house who pretends to have received it had none of their Bitters on board of the *Ariel* when she was seized; that it is a fair supposition that there is no such firm in existence in Panama, as that of M. Cordova & Son, to whom it is asserted these Bitters were shipped, and that the whole remarkable literary production is full of exaggerations, falsehoods and unbiased assumptions. Read the following correspondence, and be convinced:
INFORMATION SOUGHT.
*Mr. James M. Cross.*
No. 5 BOWLING-GREEN, OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.
DEAR SIR: I beg leave to call your attention to an advertisement published in the New-York *Herald* to-day, relative to a seizure of Bitters consigned to M. Cordova & Son, of Panama, on board of the steamship *Ariel*, by the Confederate privateer *Alabama*. I am desirous of knowing whether or not there was such a shipment on board of your vessel, and whether it was really seized as represented. As I am a regular shipper of large quantities of goods by your line, I am deeply interested in knowing whether my goods will run such risks. I have now on hand several packages to ship, and I await your answer to guide me in my future action.
Respectfully yours,
D. S. MARVIN,
No. 20 Cedar-st.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1863.
INFORMATION FOUND.
No. 5 BOWLING-GREEN, OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC S. S. LINE, NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1863.
*Mr. D. S. Marvin, No. 20 Cedar-st.:*
DEAR SIR: Yours of to-day's date is received, calling my attention to an advertisement in the New-York *Herald* relative to the seizure of Bitters consigned to M. Cordova & Son, of Panama, on board the steamship *Ariel*, by the Confederate privateer *Alabama*.
I presume you address me on the subject instead of the Agent of the Line, Mr. D. B. Allen, from the fact that, as Purveyor of the Line, I have made several purchases from you of "Hostetter's Bitters" for bar stores of the steamer.
There were no goods of any kind on board the *Ariel*, Dec. 6, consigned to M. Cordova & Son, Panama.
There were in the bar of the steamer several bottles of Hostetter's Bitters, and judging from the quantity sold, they are a favorite beverage among those who travel through tropical climates. The *Ariel's* cargo was not disturbed by the Confederates, with the exception of one or two cases of boots and shoes, which were minus only a few pairs. From these facts, you and the public can judge whether the advertisement referred to is a fabrication or not.
Very respectfully,
JAMES M. CROSS.

AN EXTRAORDINARY LETTER FROM CAPT. SEMMES, OF THE PRIVATEER ALABAMA.
The passengers on board the unfortunate *Ariel* unite in testifying to the great politeness, chivalry and urbanity of Capt. Semmes while his prisoners of war; but the following letter which he dispatched to this City is the most remarkable evidence of his versatility, humor and politeness yet published:
CONFEDERATE STEAMER ALABAMA, Dec. 8, 1862.
*Messrs. P. H. Drake & Co., New-York:*
GENTLEMEN: I regret to inform you that the twelve cases of Plantation Bitters found on board the Ariel, consigned to H. Cordova & Son, Panama, will n[illegible] be likely to reach their destination, having been transf[illegible] my vessel. Having procured one case while at th[illegible] of Martinique, its beneficial effects in my hospital in curing the scurvy, was such as to render it too [illegible] an acquisition to pass, particularly as it was evidently intended for the South from the name Plantation. Rest assured, Sirs, I trust you will not fail to freight each vessel likely to cross my path, with the Plantation Bitters, and I will guarantee to place a case in the hands of President Davis before the 4th of March.
I have the honor to remain, respectfully, yours,
RAPHAEL SEMMES.
The undersigned are exceedingly obliged to the gallant Captain for such a capital advertisement, and will assure him that, should he happen to visit Fort Lafayette, we will endeavor to reciprocate his politeness with a case of S. T.—1860—X., warranted to cure the *ennui*.
The above is but a sample of the miscellaneous and widespread fame of the Plantation Bitters. No article before ever performed so many cures, or gave such perfect satisfaction. They are just the thing for the weak, debilitated and careworn of all ages and conditions of life, acting as a gentle stimulant and thorough tonic.
They purify, strengthen, and invigorate.
They create a healthy appetite.
They are an antidote to change of water and diet.
They overcome effects of dissipation and late hours.
They strengthen the system and enliven the mind.
They prevent miasmatic and intermittent fevers.
They purify the breath and acidity of the stomach.
They cure Dyspepsia and Constipation.
They cure Diarrhœa, Cholera and Cholera Morbus.
They cure Liver Complaint and Nervous Headache.
Sold by all dealers everywhere.
P. H. DRAKE & CO.,
No. 202 Broadway, New-York.

UNITED STATES REVENUE STAMPS.
We are now prepared to fill orders of United States Revenue Stamps, of all kinds, at the following rates:
$100 and over, 4 per cent. discount.
$50 to $100, 3 per cent. discount.
Under $50, par.
Discount in stamps.
THOMPSON BROTHERS, Bankers,
No. 2 Wall-st.

PHYSIOGNOMY, OR SIGNS OF CHARACTER; PHYSIOLOGY, and the Bodily Functions—PHRENOLOGY, or the Brain and Nervous System; PSYCHOLOGY, the Science of the Soul; ETHNOLOGY, or the Natural History of Man, with Instructions, in the Choice of Pursuits, Personal Improvement, etc., are some of the topics elucidated in the PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL AND LIFE ILLUSTRATED, for 1863. No. 1 now ready. Only $1 a year. Address FOWLER and WELLS, No. 308 Broadway, New-York.

A FAMILY REMEDY.—NO FAMILY SHOULD be without some efficacious remedy for the cure of affections so universally prevalent as coughs and colds; some remedy, too, which can be relied upon as safe, sure and certain. Dr. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY combines this desideratum.
☞ Buy none unless it has the written signature of "I. BUTTS" on the wrapper.

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., EDITOR OF the Scalpel, and Operating and Consulting Surgeon, No. 42 5th-av. Office consultations on the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera. Rupture, piles, varicocele, and fistula, radically cured without the knife or ligature. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings. Consultation fee $5.

# SECOND EDITION.

WEDNESDAY, ONE O'CLOCK, P. M.

## THE PORTER COURT-MARTIAL.

### Close of Testimony for Prosecution—Rebutting Evidence—Testimony of Gen. King and Gen. Roberts.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Jan. 5, 1862.

*Lieut.-Col. Brinton*, of the Second Pennsylvania Cavalry, was sworn for defence, and testified to the condition of the road from Warrenton Junction to Bristow Station on the night of August 27. He received an order from Gen. Porter at 12 o'clock at night to clear the road of wagons. He found the wagons in the road, horses unhitched and tied to the wagons, and the wagoners not to be found, in many instances. The night was excessively dark. The bridge over Cedar Run was broken and impassable for troops. He should think it would have been very difficult to move a body of infantry or cavalry along that road at night in masses. They might have been marched by file, following each other. Artillery could not have been moved without moving the wagons.

The defence here announced that the examination of witnesses on their part was concluded.

The Court, after deliberation, again decided to admit as evidence, the telegrams of Gen. POPE to BURNSIDE, heretofore alluded to, and published in the TIMES.

The orderly that accompanied Capt. POPE, on the occasion of his bearing the marching order of Gen. POPE to Gen. PORTER, on the evening of the 27th of August, was examined on the subject of that trip, as well as on the general topography of the country, and the relative position of the forces that they passed, without eliciting anything of public interest.

*Gen. Rufus King*, one of the members of the Court, was next examined.

*Questions by the Judge Advocate*—I do not recollect having received any order or message from Gen. Porter on the afternoon of the 29th of August, in the presence of Gen. McDowell, as has been testified to on this trial. I do not recollect having been in company with Gen. McDowell on the afternoon of that day; think I did not see him after 10 o'clock in the morning, when I parted with him near Manassas. I should surely have remembered so important an occurrence as having been in company with Gen. McDowell on that afternoon, and having received, in his presence, such a message (an order to stay where he was) as has been testified to.

*Questions by Defendant's Counsel.*—I am sure that I received no such message as stated through Col. Locke, or any other officer. I am sure that I did not hear Gen. McDowell say to Gen. Porter's messenger, on the afternoon of the 29th of August, or at any other time, that he (McDowell) was going to take my command with him; was not with Gen. McDowell in the afternoon, and heard no such message sent to Gen. Porter at any time; was not well on that day, which was the reason that I was not with my command much of the time.

*Gen. B. F. Roberts*, Chief of Gen. Pope's Staff, called:

*Questions by the Judge-Advocate*—He stated that the hour at which Gen. Pope and Gen. McDowell met, on the 29th of August, was about 6 to 6½ o'clock P. M.; I was out on special duty that day, which was to take observations along the whole line, with a lorgnette furnished me by Gen. Pope for that purpose. Expecting an attack to be made by the forces of Gen. Porter, in the afternoon, my attention was particularly directed toward his position; I do not think that there was a heavy force of the enemy in front of Gen. Porter on that occasion.

*Questions by Defence.*—The entire force that Gen. Pope fought on the 29th of August, toward evening—the main battle of the day—was about 35,000 to 40,000; I think that Gen. Longstreet's command was a part of the enemy's force engaged after two o'clock; the enemy's forces supposed to be engaged in the morning were Jackson's, Ewell's and D. H. Hill's commands; I grant that an officer of intelligence engaged in the fight ought to have a better idea of the force opposing him than a person at a distance and out of sight, "reasoning" on the matter; I was where I could clearly see Gen. Porter's position several times during the day.

### Arrival from Europe.

The steamship *New-York*, from Southampton Dec. 24, arrived here this morning.

Her advices have been anticipated.

### Arrival of the Anglo-Saxon at Portland.

PORTLAND, Tuesday, Jan. 6.

The steamship *Anglo-Saxon*, from Liverpool Dec. 18, *via* Londonderry Dec. 19, arrived here this morning. News anticipated.

The *Anglo-Saxon* left Liverpool on the 18th of December, and, owing to a terrible storm, did not reach Londonderry until the 21st, (Sunday.) Dec. 28, in lat. 52°, long. 36°, fell in with the steamship *John Bell*, from Glasgow, for Portland and New-York, which had lost her rudder and screw. Laid by her thirty hours, then took her passengers off and proceeded. The *John Bell* was sound, and having rigged a temporary rudder, returned to Glasgow.

### From San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Tuesday, Jan. 6.

Wheat has declined 10c.@15c. from the highest price of last month.

Ground will be broken on the Pacific Railroad with due ceremonies at Sacramento on the 8th.

The Legislature was organized to-day. Mr. MACHIN was elected Speaker of the Assembly.

A resolution was introduced in the Senate endorsing the Presigent's Emancipation Proclamation created a discussion which promises to last several days, though a large majority favor it.

The candidates for the United States Senate are Messrs. PARK and CONNESS, with friends representing Messrs. PHELPS and SARGEANT. It is difficult to say which candidate is strongest. The contest promises to prove unusually exciting, and without speedy termination.

### The Missouri Legislature.

JEFFERSON CITY, Tuesday, Jan. 6.

The resolution offered in the House yesterday, to memorialize Congress to pass an act excluding the slaves of loyal masters from the military lines of this State, was referred to the Committee on Federal Relations.

The joint session then convened to elect two United States Senators. JOHN B. HENDRICKSON was elected on the first ballot by 17 majority over ROBERT WELSCH, for the term ending March 4. B. Gratz Brown, John S. Phelps, Samuel L. Glover and Sam'l M. Breckinridge were then nominated for the four years' term. The first ballot resulted as follows: Brown, 51; Phelps, 51; Glover, 34; Breckinridge, 11; Noel, 5.

### Large Fire at Lowell, Mass.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Jan. 6.

A fire broke out in Lowell this morning, which partially destroyed the boiler and coal-house of the Suffolk Corporation. Neither the boiler or engine were seriously damaged. A large amount of machinery, stored in the upper part of the building, was nearly ruined.

The loss is estimated at from $20,000 to $30,000, which is partially insured in the Corporation Mutual Insurance Company.

### The Massachusetts Legislature.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Jan. 6.

The members of the Legislature to-day nominated JONATHAN E. FIELD, of Berkshire, for President of the Senate, and S. N. GIFFORD, Clerk. A. H. BULLOCK will be Speaker of the House, and W. S. ROBINSON Clerk. No caucus was held.

### The Iron-Clad Nahant.

NEWPORT, R. I., Tuesday, Jan. 6.

The United States Iron-clad *Nahant*, built on the plan of the *Monitor*, put in here, this afternoon, on account of the fog.

Everything on board the *Nahant* is working well, and she will leave for her destination as soon as the weather permits.

### The M[illegible]

BOSTON, Tuesday, Jan. 6.

[illegible]

[illegible] to Quartermaster D. D. TOMPKINS, has anchored in Quarantine on account of the storm.

### Railroad Accident.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Tuesday, Jan. 6.

An Eastward bound train on the Milwaukee and Prairie du Chien Railroad was thrown off the track by a cart, to-day. [illegible] passenger cars were smashed up, and eleven persons injured,—one a daughter of N. PARKER, of Janesville, seriously.

### Markets.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, Jan. 6.

FLOUR dull and depressed. WHEAT steady. CORN steady, but Yellow declined 2c. PROVISIONS inactive.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Jan. 6.

FLOUR firm; sales 3,000 bbls. WHEAT advanced 2c.; sales 6,000 bushels Red, $1 47@$1 50; White, $1 70@$1 80. CORN firm; sales 4,000 bushels, at 75c.@81c. COFFEE—Rio, 26c.@30c. WHISKY firm.

### Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Jan. 6.

Stocks firm. Pennsylvania State Fives, 97½; Reading Railroad, 39⅜; Morris Canal, 56¾; Long Island Railroad, 24¼; Pennsylvania Railroad, 60; Sight Exchange on New-York at par.

## BROOKLYN NEWS.

### Pew-Renting at Plymouth Church.

AN ANIMATED TIME AND SPIRITED BIDDING.

The members of Mr. BEECHER'S Church always make a marked occasion of their annual pew-renting. They assemble to have a pleasant, sociable time, and generally succeed. Their cheery pastor is sure to be present, seizing the opportunity to pay pastoral visits, and blending his *bon mots* with the business of the hour; while a general air of cordiality, good-feeling and liveliness pervades, which delights everybody. So it was last evening when, for the fifteenth time in the history of the Church, the pews made their annual change of owners. For pew-renting in Plymouth Church is peculiar. Unlike the practice in most other organizations, a pew-holder here cannot settle himself for life upon a particular cushion, nor claim fee simple right to any seat, no matter how promptly he may meet the Sexton's demands. Once a year the Church ousts all her members, with inexorable hand, and every seat reverts to the Society. An auction is then held, and the price of each pew being fixed, the chance of selection is sold to the highest bidder, and the premium thus obtained is added to the fixed sum. This democratic mode of disposing of the sittings has been found to work admirably, exciting a spirit of friendly emulation, which tells well on the aggregate amount of revenue. The peculiarity of the practice is, that no matter how cherished a seat may become from association, should its former occupant fail to secure it he must not complain, unless wishing to make himself amenable to the charge of ill manners. Before the sale commenced last evening, Mr. BEECHER made a few remarks congratulating his hearers upon the prosperous state of the finances of the society. The revenue required for the expenditure of the Church is all from pew rents, and last year, of $18,000 due, only $81 remained unpaid. The loss since the organization of the Church, by delinquent creditors, did not exceed 1 per cent., which was an exhibit unparalleled by any similar organization. He laughingly begged those of the members who had good seats last year, to make an effort to retain them, and urged those who had inferior places to strive to better themselves. In this way, by bidding against each other, the premiums would be increased. Mr. BEECHER then introduced Mr. N. O. PILLSBURY, the auctioneer, who commenced the sale at once.

The premiums realized for the choicest seats were as follows, with the names of the bidders:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Charles Gould (for another | $155 | Dr. Benedict | $115 |
| Moses S. Beach | 110 | B. Clark | 120 |
| Charles Dennis | 100 | H. W. Sage | 120 |
| R. R. Graves | 110 | Charles Gould | 115 |
| S. J. Eastman | 105 | Mr. Dyke | 115 |
| Husted & Caril | 110 | Mr. Fitzgerald | 110 |
| E. T. H. Gibson | 110 | W. H. Wheeler | 112 |
| R. S. Benedict | 115 | J. T. Howard | 111 |
| H. B. Claflin | 110 | Charles Blake | 112 |
| J. Chase | 110 | Wm. H. Otis | 115 |
| Charles Farrer | 110 | E. Graves | 112 |
| Mr. Arnold | 110 | Rodman & White | 110 |
| Thomas Tilton & friend | 110 | Aug. Storrs | 110 |

It will be seen from the above that the competition was very brisk. Last year no premium higher than $100 was offered, while on this occasion, in spite of the disturbed state of the country and the alleged hardness of the times, twenty-six seats brought premiums over that figure. The aisle chairs, also, which heretofore have brought no premiums, suddenly arose in value, and bidding for their selection was scarcely less spirited than for the pews. The total revenue this year will not be less than $25,500, and the result of the sale was both satisfactory and surprising. It shows that Mr. BEECHER'S popularity is not on the wane, and that the doctrines which he teaches suit his hearers.

KINGS COUNTY BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.—The Board of Supervisors met at the County Jail yesterday afternoon. The meeting was called to order by the Chairman, Mr. CROOKE. The Board is now composed of the following members, all of whom were present. The City Supervisors were elected in November last—the members from the County towns in April:

*City Members*—Mayor Kalbfleisch, Messrs. Ford, Shearon, Studwell, Booth, Burns, Osborn, Bloom, McGrath, Herman, Hazzard, Kirby, Driscol, Cheshire, Dolan, Talbot, Hawson, Peipenberg, Carravello, Gridley.

*County Members*—Messrs. Crooke, Schanck, Stilwell, Ryder, Cropsey.

A communication was received from GEO. SCHEILLEIN, asking for compensation for damages done to his property at East New-York on the 7th of December last during a riot among the military, when his house and its contents were destroyed. The damage he assesses at $5,500. Referred to the same Committee.

A communication from Mr. J. G. BERGEN, one of the Metropolitan Police Commissioners, was received, stating that five full regiments of volunteers had been recruited for the war through the efforts of the Police Department of the Metropolitan District, and that the sum of from $70,000 to $80,000 had been collected for the support of the families of those that volunteered; that the number of families entitled to share in this fund is about 2,500, which, if divided equally, would be less than $31 for each family; that some of these families, residing in Kings County, have already exhausted their *pro rata* share, and can receive no more aid from this source. That while relief is afforded by the public authorities of New-York to reach the destitute cases of all classes of volunteers, the Relief Commissioners of Kings County refuse to assist those families after having exhausted their share of the funds in the hands of the Police Commissioners. The fund raised by the police for the support of the families of members of the force has no connection with the other fund. With the view of correcting all misapprehension, these facts are placed before the Supervisors, with the suggestion that some action be taken. The subject was laid over until the appointment of the new Committees.

Supervisor BLOOM moved that the annual meeting of the Board be held on the second Tuesday in January, 1863, which, after some opposition, was adopted.

The Board then adjourned until Tuesday, the 13th inst.

## NEW-JERSEY.

NEW-JERSEY STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—This Society will hold its annual meeting at Trenton on the 20th instant.

NEW-JERSEY HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—This Society will hold its annual meeting at Trenton on the 15th instant.

## MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....WEDNESDAY, Jan. 7.

### Arrived this Forenoon.

U. S. sloop-of-war Vandalia, M. B. Woolsey, Port Royal, S. C., 7 ds. Jan. 2, and 3, off Cape Hatteras, experienced a heavy gale from the N.

Steamship New-York, (Brem.,) Wenke, Bremen Dec. 21, and Southampton 24th at 4 P. M., with mdse. and 190 passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Arr. off Sandy Hook at 3 A. M.; had strong westerly gales first part of passage, and on the 29th and 31st December a severe hurricane; latter part variable winds and fog. Dec. 24, off the Needles, passed Hamburg steamship Saxonia, bound in; Jan. 6, off Nantucket, passed steamship Great Eastern, hence for Liverpool, and off Fire Island, Bremen ship Wieland, Windhorst, from Bremerhaven Oct. 30, for New-York.

Bark Lucknow, (Br., of Demarara,) Mix, Antwerp Oct. 29, with [illegible] to master. Has lost spars, sails, &c., having experienced heavy westerly gales during the passage, and [illegible] weather to the eastward of the Grand Bank; saw several spars, the remains of a wreck, also casks, lumber, &c.

Brig [illegible] Auguste, (Fr.,) De La Barrier, Martinique 20 ds., [illegible] to King & Gudillot.

Brig Black Hawk, (Br., of P. E. I.,) McCloud, St. [illegible] Grand Turk 20th, in ballast to Tynes [illegible]

Brig [illegible] Lanier, (Br., of Lunenberg, N. S.,) Knowles, [illegible] F. & R. G. Schmidt & Co.

[illegible] (of Camden,) Shepherd, Cardenas [illegible] ds., with molasses to Metcalf & Duncan.

SAILED—Steamships S. R. Spaulding, Columbus, [illegible]

WIND—This morning, from W. N. W., and fresh.

### Foreign Ports.

[illegible] Thomas, Dec. 24, brig Addy Swift, hence waiting [illegible]

At Grand Turk, Dec. 26, Br. schr. S. J. Frith, hence, just arrived.

# EXTRA.

WEDNESDAY, THREE O'CLOCK, P. M.

## GOV. SEYMOUR'S MESSAGE.

### What the State has Done for the War.

### Promotions to be Made for Meritorious Conduct.

### THE CAUSES OF THE WAR.

### State Rights to be Preserved Inviolate.

### Arbitrary Arrests and the Suspension of the Habeas Corpus Denounced.

*To the Senate and Assembly:*

We meet under circumstances of unusual solemnity to legislate for the honor, for the interest and for the protection of the people of the State of New-York. The oath which we have taken, to support the Constitution of the United States and the Constitution of the State of New-York, and to perform our duties with fidelity, has at this time especial significance. It teaches us to look upon each of these constitutions as equally sacred, that each is to be upheld in its respective jurisdictions. At this time the power of the one is openly defied by armed rebellion, while the other is endangered by the confusion and discord growing out of civil war. This "oath, declaration or test," is not a mere ceremonial; it is a part of the tenure of the offices we hold. Until we have thus solemnly submitted ourselves to the command of these instruments, giving up our personal views and opinions, and pledging ourselves to obey their requirements, we are not permitted to perform one official act.

To uphold the General Government New-York has sent since the outbreak of this war 220,000 soldiers into the field. To organize this vast army, my predecessor, and those acting under his direction in his military staff have used unwearied labor and shown high capacity. The duties growing out of this service have been greater than those falling upon the officials of other States, and in their performance compare favorably with the conduct of the war on the part of the General Government. While our soldiers are periling their lives to uphold the Constitution and restore the Union, we owe it to them, who have shown an endurance and patriotism unsurpassed in the history of the world, that we emulate their devotion in our field of duty. We are to take care when they come back that their home rights are not impaired, that they shall not find when they return to the duties of civil life that the securities of their persons, the sanctity of their homes or the protection of their property have been lost by us, while they were battling for their national interest in a distant field of duty.

I shall deem it my duty to fill all vacancies in official stations in the army by promotion for meritorious services or gallant conduct in the field; this is a measure of justice, as it will give to them the rewards where they have been fairly earned, and will stimulate both officers and men, by a laudable ambition, to excel in patriotic services in an honorable pursuit.

OUR STATE AFFAIRS.

While so many parts of our country are laid waste by war, their towns and cities desolated, their homes destroyed, their citizens slaughtered, and all that makes social happiness crushed out beneath the tread of armies, we have cause for gratitude that in this State the circle of its munificent public charities is in full and beneficent operation; all forms of infirmities, suffering and want have been relieved. Our schools, academies and colleges are in successful operation. Institutions designed to rescue the young and helpless from careers of vice, are still engaged in the prevention of misery and crime. Our prisons, under a liberal system, designed to reform as well as punish, still protect our community against convicted criminals. Our Courts are open for the security and protection of persons and property. Mechanical and agricultural pursuits are in the main successfully conducted. Our vast internal and foreign commerce have assumed proportions far beyond that of any former period. But for the overshadowing, gloomy cloud of war, and its heavy drafts upon the blood and treasure of our citizens, there could not be found four millions of people in the enjoyment of greater happiness and prosperity.

The continued ample support extended to the great charities of the State, even in the midst of a war which would tax to the utmost the energies of any nation, past or present, is a striking evidence at once of the enlightened benevolence of our people, and the greatness of our resources. It is not necessary for me to dwell upon the importance of those truly noble institutions, the New-York State Lunatic Asylum, the New-York Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, and for the Blind, the State Asylum for Idiots, and the State Inebriate Asylum. They are eminently entitled to the proper patronage of the State. The Orphan Asylums and hospitals of the State should be fostered at a period when each battle deprives many households of their natural protectors, and increases the number of those who may properly claim the support of charity, or the care of institutions for the sick and wounded.

I recommend the enactment of a law authorizing the appointment of a member of the medical profession as a Commissioner of Lunacy, whose duty it shall be to examine into the condition of the insane now confined in the alms-houses, poor-houses, jails and private lunatic asylums. The subject has been strongly urged upon the attention of previous Legislatures by the medical profession, and I am sure the humanity and propriety of the proposition is too manifest to receive any other than your favorable action.

The Annual report of the Superintendent of Public Instruction, shows that 829,989 pupils attended school in 1862, being a larger attendance than for any previous year. It will also appear that a greater number of teachers were employed than heretofore, the increase being drawn from the female portion of the community, that a larger sum was paid for teachers' wages, and that the schools were in session for a longer period, in the aggregate, than during any preceding year.

The Annual Report of the Regents of the University will show that the Colleges and Academies of the State, notwithstanding the drain of the war on their numbers, have continued in active and vigorous operation. The number of students in attendance has been 35,748, a little more than 1,000 less than for the previous year. The means of higher education are more ample, and its character more thorough and elevated than they have ever been.

The Society for the Reformation of Juvenile Delinquents in the City of New-York, and the House of Refuge of Western New-York, will submit to you their Annual Reports. I commend these important institutions to your favorable consideration.

It appears from the Report of the Inspectors of State Prisons, that the number of convicts in the prisons on the 30th of September last, was 2,410, the receipts into the treasury for prison earnings during the fiscal year were $191,043 97, and the payments therefrom on account of the prisons, were $311,744 81.

The Annual Report of the Superintendent of the Banking Department, shows that the total amount of outstanding circulation issued by that officer to banks, banking associations and individuals on the 30th of September last, was $42,239,836

This circulation is secured as follows:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| By Bonds and Mortgages | $4,912,494 47 | |
| New-York State Stock | 19,022,690 10 | |
| Stock of other States | 438,466 67 | |
| United States Stock | 21,899,450 00 | |
| Held for incorporated Banks under special laws | 65,289 14 | |
| Cash on Deposit | 103,720 60 | —$46,442,310 98 |
| Aggregate held Sept. 30, 1861 | | 30,279,851 96 |
| Increase of Securities in 1862 | | $16,162,459 02 |
| Increase of Circulation in 1862 | | 5,633,696 00 |
| Increase of U. S. Stock in 1862 | | 6,810,150 00 |
| Decrease in Bonds and Mortgages in 1862 | | 474,308 00 |
| Decrease in N. Y. State Stock in 1862 | | 100,815 82 |
| Decrease in Illinois State Stock in 1862 | | 35,783 33 |
| Number of Banks doing business | | 305 |
| Number of Banks closing and insolvent | | 53—358 |

The Superintendent of the Insurance Department will exhibit in his annual report many facts connected with the important duties administered by him, of interest to the public.

The Commissioners of Emigration report that during the year 1862, 75,982 alien emigrants arrived at the port of New-York, being an increase of 10,453 over the previous year. The Commissioners believe that a large immigration, much in excess of the past four years, will shortly commence from all parts of Europe. I recommend to your attention the suggestion contained in their annual report, and especially that with reference to quarantine. The City of New-York and the country at large are too much interested in the improvement of the sanitary condition of its harbors, and the protection of the port [illegible] suitable measures which shall tend to protect it.

I renew the following recommendation of my predecessor:

"A change is obviously necessary in the laws relative to excise so as to insure their enforcement especially in regard to licenses. At present, those who pay for licenses, practically receive neither privilege or protection therefor."

The maturing principal and the interest on the State debt has been paid in coin. During the past fiscal year the debt of the State was reduced two millions one hundred thousand dollars, by the redemption of that amount of the canal debt.

THE FUNDED DEBT.

The Funded Debt on the 30th of September last stood as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Of Canal Debt | $23,941,610 25 |
| Of General Fund Debt | 6,505,654 37 |
| Total State Debt | $30,447,264 63 |

By abstaining from further borrowing, and depositing the usual annual contributions to the credit of the Sinking Funds, the Comptroller estimates that the above debt will be substantially extinguished within twelve years.

| | |
|---|---|
| Balance in the Treasury, including Canal Fund, Oct. 1, 1861 | $3,074,941 85 |
| Receipts from all sources during the fiscal year ending with Sept. 30, 1862 | 20,840,913 20 |
| Total | $23,915,855 05 |
| Payments during same period | 18,165,133 86 |
| Balance in Treasury Oct. 1, 1862 | $5,750,621 19 |

CANAL FUND.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Balance in the Treasury to the credit of the Canal Fund Sept. 30, 1861 | | $2,604,421 25 |
| Received during the fiscal year from Canal tolls, rents of surplus waters and interest on revenues | $4,854,989 67 | |
| From proceeds of taxes | 2,769,623 09 | |
| From other sources | 168,881 61 | —$7,793,494 37 |
| Total | | $10,398,115 62 |
| Payments during the same periods for redemption of Stocks | $2,120,000 00 | |
| For interest on Stocks | 1,429,850 36 | |
| To Canal Commissioners, Repair Contractors, Superintendents, Collectors and Weighmasters | $1,758,621 33 | |
| Miscellaneous objects | 560,331 10 | —$5,808,811 79 |
| Leaving a balance to the credit of the Canal Fund Sept. 30, 1862, of | | $4,589,303 83 |

The gross receipts from tolls, for the past season of navigation, was about $5,180,000. But this sum represents only the amounts paid into the Public Treasury for the use of the canals. Our citizens who are the carriers between the lakes and the City of New-York, as well as those engaged in transportation upon our inland waters, and upon the ocean, derive a still greater advantage from our commerce with the West. The vast extent of our internal carrying trade can be stated only approximately, but may be safely put down at the following figures, for the past year:

| | |
|---|---|
| Estimated tonnage of Canals for 1862 | 4,900,000 tons |
| Ascertained tonnage of Railroads to Sept. 30 | 6,600,000 tons |
| For a single year | 11,500,000 tons |
| Estimated value of property carried on the Canals for 1862 | $131,000,000 |
| On the Railroads in 1862 | 169,000,000 |
| For a single year | $300,000,000 |

It may be added that seventy per cent. of the values of railroad and eighty per cent. of canal freights, are moved from west to east. These facts should induce us to give every possible facility to the vast and growing commerce of the Western States, mainly dependent upon them as we are for the immense through traffic which constitutes so large a share of our carrying trade, and forms a most important source of our commercial greatness, affording at the same time one of the many reasons for cultivating the most enduring relationships with that section.

The obstructions in the channel of the Hudson River severely impair the usefulness of our canals. Their increased capacity has led to the building of boats of greater draft than formerly. These are towed through to New-York without change of freight; and after the Spring freshets it is not unusual for them to get aground in the river after passing through the canals without difficulty. Suitable measures should at once be taken for the removal of these obstacles.

The aggregate valuations of real and personal property of the State, for 1862, is $1,449,303,948. This exceeds the previous year by $7,536,515, although the valuations in the Cities of New-York and Brooklyn, were reduced about $50,000,000.

The State tax of last year was at the rate of four mills and three-fourths on each dollar of the taxable property. According to the estimates of the Comptroller, less than one-half of that rate will be sufficient for the present year, unless some extraordinary appropriations shall be made by the Legislature.

In July last the President called for three hundred thousand volunteers, and subsequently ordered a draft for an equal additional number. The quota of the State, under both calls was, about one hundred and twenty thousand men. The exigencies of the service demanded that these troops should be raised with the greatest dispatch. It was the season of harvest, when labor commanded high prices. The State had so promptly responded to former requisitions of the Government by voluntary offers, that a strong aversion existed in the public mind toward compulsory measures. It was believed that if simple bounties were offered, a conscription could be avoided. But no payment could be made by them from the State Treasury without legislative authority. To obtain this an extra session, involving both delay and expense, was necessary. The Commercial Bank of Albany offered to advance the requisite sum for bounties, and to assume the risk of reimbursement by the Legislature at its annual session. Their offer was accepted, and a suitable arrangement at once made. My predecessor immediately issued his proclamation offering a State bounty of $50 to each private soldier who should thereafter volunteer into the service of the United States. The moneys thus advanced were disbursed by the Paymaster-General of the State. The annual report of the Comptroller will present the details. As the State tax levied under the authority of Chapter 456 of the laws of 1862, for the payment to the United States of the direct tax levied by the act of Congress of the preceding August, will not be required, the proceeds will remain in the Treasury and may be appropriately applied to the repayment of the moneys thus advanced. I therefore recommend that a law making the requisite appropriation, and ratifying the action of the Governor in this respect, be passed, and I cheerfully record my approval of the course pursued in respect to this matter. In addition to the bounty offered by the State, in various localities large sums were voted as additional premiums to volunteers, and I recommend the passage of suitable laws providing for the collection of these self-imposed obligations.

The population of this State in 1860 was 3,880,728. The number of men returned by the enrolling officers, as liable to military duty, is 764,603. The number between the ages of 18 and 45 returned as exempt from various causes, is 139,198. Since the beginning of the present war the State of New-York has sent to the field 222,836. The number from this State, now in the field, is estimated at 125,000, showing a total waste since the beginning of the war of 97,836, being an annual waste of about 33 per centum of the whole number, equal to 42,000 per year. To fill the quota of this State under the calls 30,798 more volunteers are required, unless the General Government will give the State credit for the proportional excess sent to the field before July 2, 1862.

I urge your immediate attention to the inequality and injustice of the laws under which it is proposed to draft soldiers for the service of the General Government. During a long period of peace, but little attention has been paid to our military system. For the purposes of a conscription it is entirely defective; it contains none of the provisions which in the European systems mitigate the evils of compulsory military service; it pays no just regard on one hand to the evils which it may inflict, while on the other it makes numerous exemptions which are inconsistent with fairness, and with the spirit of our Constitution. That contemplates that all of suitable ages alike shall perform military duty or pay some equivalent. This purpose is fully expressed by the first Constitution of our State.

"It is of the utmost importance to the safety of every State that it should always be in a condition of defence; and it is the duty of every man who enjoys the protection of society to be prepared and willing to defend it."

The present Constitution has a provision to the same effect. Not only the organic law of our State, but justice demands that every man who enjoys the protection of society should be prepared to defend it. Recent legislation on this subject has departed widely from this principle; no conditions have been prescribed upon which those who have scruples of conscience should be excused from bearing arms. Exemptions have been multiplied until large classes are not only relieved from military duty but also from giving any equivalent for such relief. They include numerous officials and other classes who have no claims to exemption beyond those which belong to every citizen engaged in useful pursuits.

The favored classes are usually in a better condition to give an equivalent than the mass of those upon whom these liabilities now fall. There should be no such unjust distinctions; all male citizens of suitable years should be equally liable; if those who are unfit to perform duty are drawn, they should pay such sum as shall be deemed just by suitable tribunals. If they are unable to pay, the amount can be remitted, or like firemen, they might render an equivalent in an equally honorable branch of the public service. If the lot falls on officials, they can procure substitutes, or pay such commutations as may be prescribed by law. It is glaringly unjust to allow those enjoying the honors and profits of official station to go free of all liabilities, while the only son of the widow, or the sole support of a family may be forced upon a distant and dangerous service. I also commend to your attention such other provisions as exist in European countries to mitigate the evils which a forced conscription involves, and which have been suggested by experience in their long and frequent wars.

The military system adopted at the last session of the Legislature cannot be perfected in time to meet the probable calls made by the General Government; an attempt to make a draft upon the present enrollment, has been found to involve difficulties and dangers of the most serious character, and as such draft has therefore been necessarily postponed, this subject demands your immediate attention.

The amounts due to the soldiers of the war of 1812 from the Government of the United States, have been ascertained by the proper Commissioners appointed by the State, to be $877,628 I recommend that some measures be taken to secure the immediate payment of the amounts due to the several claimants.

NATIONAL AFFAIRS.

The Constitution makes it my duty to communicate to you the condition of the State. I cannot do this without speaking of our Union and of the war which afflicts our country, and which also affects the extended commerce of New York; taxes all its pursuits; has taken more than 200,000 men from our workshops and fields; and has carried mourning into the homes of our citizens. The genius of our Government, and the interests of our people demand that the aspects of this war should be discussed with entire freedom. Not only is the National life at stake, but every personal, every family, every sacred interest is involved. We must grapple with the great questions of the day; we must confront the dangers of our position. The truths of our financial and military situation must not be kept back. There must be no attempt to put down the full expression of public opinion. It must be known and heeded, to enable Government to manage public affairs with success. There is a yearning desire among our people to learn their actual condition. They demand free discussion. This should be conducted in an earnest, thoughtful, patriotic spirit. The solemnity of the occasion and the sufferings of the war should revive the virtue, the intelligence, and the patriotism of the American people. The decay of these have brought our calamities upon us. There are now no causes for discord that have not always existed in our country, and which were not felt by our fathers in forming the Union. They had the greatness, the magnanimity and virtue to compromise and adjust them. The value of the Union they then formed has proved to be greater than they hoped. Yet we became indifferent to it when we were in the full enjoyment of its blessings. We became ignorant of the character and resources of our own countrymen, while we had the full benefit of an untrammeled commerce with all sections of our land. It was when the world was astonished with the power and wealth growing out of our National Union, that sectional prejudices and passions were active in destroying fraternal affections and generous love of our country. While we boasted most of our intelligence, there were those persistently and laboriously engaged, through the Press, and in legislative halls, in teaching the people of the North and the South to undervalue and despise each other. Hostile legislation and the division of our churches impaired religious and social intercourse. If the North and the South had understood the power and purposes of each other, our contentions would have been adjusted. This misapprehension, so bloody and terrible in its effects, was systematically and laboriously inculcated.

CAUSES OF THE WAR.

Affrighted at the ruin they have wrought, the authors of our calamities at the North and South insist that this war was caused by an unavoidable contest about Slavery. This has been the subject, not the cause of controversy. We are to look for the causes of this war in a pervading disregard of the obligations of laws and Constitutions; in disrespect for constituted authorities; and, above all, in the local prejudices which have grown up in two portions of the Atlantic States, the two extremes of our country, whose remote positions have made them less well informed, and whose interests have made them less considerate, with regard to the condition and character of our whole people, than those living in the great central and western sections of our Union. There is no honest statement of our difficulties which does not teach that our people must reform themselves, as well as the conduct of the Government and the policy of our rulers. There is not a calamity we are suffering which was not clearly foretold by our fathers as the result of the passions and local prejudices, which have grown up during the past fifteen years.

It is not too late to save our country, if we will enter upon the sacred duty in the right spirit and in the right way. When we do so, the effect will be seen and felt throughout our land and by the civilized world. We shall then strengthen our Government; we shall weaken the rebellion; we shall unite our people; and the world will recognize our capacity for self-government when we show that we are capable of self-reform.

RESPECT FOR LAWS AND RULERS.

In the first place, we must emulate the conduct of our Fathers, and show obedience to constituted authorities, and respect for legal and constitutional obligations. "The very idea of the power and right to establish Government, presupposes the duty of every individual to obey the established Government." Yet a spirit of disobedience has sapped the foundations of Municipal, State and National authority in every part of our land. It is not only the underlying and pervading cause of the war; it is also the immediate occasion of our calamities.

When the leaders of the insurrection at the extreme South say that Free and Slave States cannot exist together in the Union, and when this is echoed from the extreme North by the enemies of our Constitution, both parties simply say they cannot, because they will not, respect the laws and the Constitution. This spirit of disloyalty must be put down. It is inconsistent with all social order and social security—with safety of persons and property.

In order to uphold our Government, it is also necessary that we should show respect to the authority of our rulers. While acting within the limits of their jurisdictions, and representing the interests, the honor, and the dignity of our people, they are entitled to deference. Where it is their right to decide upon measures and policy, it is our duty to obey and to give a ready support to their decisions. This is a vital maxim of liberty. Without this loyalty no Government can conduct public affairs with success—no people can be safe in the enjoyment of their rights. This duty is peculiarly strong under our system, which gives the people the right at their elections to sit in judgment upon their rulers, to commend or condemn them, or expel them from official stations.

This war should have been averted; but when its flood-gates were opened, the Administration could not grasp its dimensions nor control its sweep. Government was borne along by the current, and struggled as it best could with the resistless tide. Few seemed able to comprehend its military or financial problems. Hence we are not to sit in harsh judgment upon errors in conduct or policy.

But while we concede all these excuses for mistakes, we are not to adopt errors nor sanction violations of principle. The same causes which extenuate their faults in judgment, must make us more vigilant to guard against their influences. Unusual dangers demand unusual vigilance.

ECONOMY AND INTEGRITY.

Economy and integrity in the administration of affairs are essential at all times; they are vital in periods of war. If the power of the people to sustain the expenses of war is broken down, it is vain that we have sent our citizens into the field, and that they have shed their blood in unsupported efforts to save our country.

The opportunities which a state of war gives to unprincipled men to prey upon the public treasury, and the difficulty of checking their schemes, must be borne in mind, when we judge the integrity of our rulers. But while these difficulties should shield them from harsh judgment, they are additional reasons for vigilance and caution. It is in the nature of war to create powerful financial and ambitious interests, eager to prolong its duration. It is one of its chief dangers that it builds up an active class who gain power and wealth by the taxation imposed upon the labor and property of the mass of citizens. This organized class use the National Treasury to support schemes of plunder or ambition, and the taxes wrung from the people are thus made to prolong the state of war and military government. The power of our rulers to avert these influences must be aided and strengthened by the most ample exposition of financial affairs.

Extravagance and corruption are violations of the faith pledged to the public creditors. The money loaned to the National Treasury was not brought forward at a time of peace and confidence, but in a time of doubt and danger. These claims are held by the rich and poor. The amounts owned by corporations represent the interest of women and children, the aged and infirm. The right of our soldiers to demand economy and integrity is of the most sacred character. Never in the history of the world have armies of such numbers been made up of those who voluntarily left prosperous purposes and happy homes to suffer the dangers and privations of war. When defeat or destruction of life by violence or disease thinned the ranks of our armies, they promptly and freely stepped forward to the rescue of the country's flag. A fearful crime will be done by those who shall suffer National bankruptcy to turn into dust and ashes the pensions and bounties thus gained at the cost of blood and health and exposure. These pensions will, in many cases, be the sole reliance of those thus made incapable of self-support.

It is worse that a Government should be overturned by corruption than by violence. A virtuous people will regain their rights if torn from them, but there is no hope for those who suffer corruption to sap and rot away the fabric of their freedom.

LIMITATION OF POWER.

There are not only obligations resting upon our people toward our authorities, but under our political system, there are limitations between the departments of the Government, and between the State and National Governments, which must be observed to secure the public safety. At this time the warning words of WASHINGTON have peculiar significance:

"It is important, likewise, that the habits of thinking in a free country should inspire caution in those interested with its Administration, to confine themselves within their respective constitutional spheres; avoiding, in the exercise of the powers of one department, to encroach upon the other. The spirit of encroachment tends to consolidate the powers of all the departments in one, and thus to create, whatever the form of Government, a real despotism. A just estimate of that love of power, and proneness to abuse it, which predominates in the human heart, is sufficient to satisfy us of the truth of this position."

The Legislative, Executive and Judicial Departments are coördinate. It is equally treasonable to resist the rightful authority of either. To overthrow the power of either Department is revolution. Legislative right, Executive power, and Judicial independence are alike sacred. Disregard for the limits of State and National jurisdictions, and the interference of one Department with the duties of another, are not only opposed to the genius and organization of our civil Government, but they have caused disasters in the conduct of the war.

While the War Department set aside the authority of the Judiciary, and overrides the laws of States, the Governors of States meet to shape the policy of the General Government, the National Legislature appoints committees to interfere with the military conduct of the war, and Senators combine to dictate the Executive choice of constitutional advisers. The natural results of meddling and intrigue have followed. While our armies have gained victories in fields remote from the Capital, within its influence the heroic valor of our soldiers and the skill of our Generals are thwarted and paralyzed.

STATE RIGHTS.

Not only must the National Constitution be held inviolate, but the rights of States must be respected as not less sacred. There are differences of opinion as to the dividing line between State and National jurisdictions, but there can be none as to the existence of such separate jurisdictions, each covering subjects of legislation and jurisprudence essential to the public security and welfare. A consolidated government in this vast country would destroy the essential home rights and liberties of the people. The sovereignties of the States, except as they are limited by the Constitution, can never be given up. Without them our Government cannot stand. It was made and it can be changed by State agency. This is shown by the following provisions of the instrument itself.

"The ratification of the Conventions of nine States shall be sufficient to the establishment of this Constitution between the States so ratifying the same."

Again: three-fourths of the States can add to or take away from the powers of the General Government, by demanding a Convention in which amendments can be proposed, which, if ratified by three-fourths of the States, become parts of the Constitution.

While they can thus take away or add to its power, the General Government can in no way touch one right of the States or invade their jurisdiction.

The obligations which rest upon the States to respect the Constitution, laws and authorities of the General Government, also demand that the General Government shall show equal respect for the rights and constituted authorities of States.

To State legislation and authorities, we look for the good order of society, the security of life and property, the protection of our homes and all that is nearest and dearest to us, in the relations, duties and actions of life. It is dangerous and demoralizing to show contempt for State authorities and laws. It undermines alike the foundations of State and National Government, by breaking up the social system. If home laws are not respected, the more general authority will not be regarded.

ARBITRARY ARRESTS.

Our people have therefore viewed with alarm, practices and pretensions on the part of officials, which violate every principle of good order, of civil liberty, and of constitutional law. It is claimed that in time of war, the President has powers as Commander-in-Chief of our armies, which authorize him to declare martial law, not only within the sphere of hostile movements, where other law cannot be enforced, but also over our whole land. That at his pleasure he can disregard not only the statutes of Congress, but the decisions of the National Judiciary. That in loyal States the least intelligent class of officials may be clothed with power not only to act as spies and informers, but also, without due process of law, to seize and imprison our citizens, and carry them beyond the limits of the State, to hold them in prison without a hearing or a knowledge of the offences with which they are charged. Not only the passions and prejudices of these inferior agents lead them to acts of tyranny, but their interests are advanced and their positions secured by promoting discontent and discord. Even to ask the aid of counsel has been held to be an offence. It has been well said that, "To be arrested, for one knows not what; to be confined, no one entitled to ask where; to be tried, no one can say when, by a law nowhere known or established; or to linger out life in a cell without trial, presents a body of tyranny which cannot be enlarged."

The suppression of journals and the imprisonment of persons have been glaringly partisan, allowing to some the utmost licentiousness of criticism, and punishing others for the fair exercise of the right of discussion. Conscious of these gross abuses, an attempt has been made to shield the violators of the law, and suppress inquiry into their motives and conduct. This attempt will fail. Unconstitutional acts cannot be shielded by unconstitutional laws. Such attempts will not save the guilty, while they will bring a just condemnation upon those who try to pervert the powers of legislation to the purposes of oppression. To justify such action by precedents drawn from the practice of Governments where there is no restraint upon legislative power, will be of no avail under our system, which restrains the Government, and protects the citizen, by written Constitutions.

I shall not inquire what rights States in rebellion have forfeited, but I deny that this rebellion can suspend a single right of the citizens of loyal States. I denounce the doctrine that civil war in the South takes away from the loyal North the benefits of the principle of civil liberty.

It is a high crime to abduct a citizen of this State. It is made my duty by the Constitution to see that the laws are enforced. I shall investigate every alleged violation of our statutes, and see that offenders are brought to justice. Sheriffs and District-Attorneys are admonished that it is their duty to take care that no person within their respective counties are imprisoned, nor carried by force beyond their limits, without due process or legal authority. The removal to England of persons charged with offence, away from their friends, their witnesses and means of defence, was one of the acts of tyranny for which we asserted our independence. The abduction of citizens from this State for offences charged to have been done here, and carrying them many hundreds miles to distant prisons in other States or Territories, is an outrage of the same character upon every principle of right and justice.

The General Government has ample power to establish Courts, to appoint officers to arrest, and Commissioners to hear complaints, and to imprison upon reasonable grounds of suspicion. It has a judicial system, in full and undisturbed operation. Its own Courts, held at convenient points in this and other loyal States, are open for the hearing of all complaints. If its laws are not ample for the punishment of offences, it is due to the neglect of those in power.

Government is not strengthened by the exercise of doubtful powers, but by a wise and energetic exertion of those which are incontestible. The former course never fails to produce discord, suspicion and distrust, while the latter inspires respect and confidence.

This loyal State, whose laws, whose courts and whose officers have thus been treated with marked and public contempt, and whose social order and sacred rights have been violated, was at that very time sending forth great armies to protect the National Capital, and to save the National officials from flight or capture. It was while the arms of New-York thus sheltered them against rebellion, that, without consultation with its Chief Magistrate, a subordinate Department at Washington insulted our people and invaded our rights. Against these wrongs and outrages the people of the State of New-York, at its late election, solemnly protested.

The submission of our people to these abuses, for a time only, was mistaken at home and abroad for an indifference to their liberties. But it was only in a spirit of respect for our institutions, that they waited until they could express their will in the manner pointed out by our laws. At the late election they vindicated at once their regard for law and their love for liberty. Admist all the confusion of civil war, they calmly sat in judgment upon the Administration, voting against its candidates. Nor was this the only striking proof of respect for the Constitution. The minority, of nearly equal numbers, yielded to this decision without resistance, although the canvass was animated by strong partisan excitements. This calm assertion of rights, and this honorable submission to the verdict of the ballot-box, vindicated at once the character of our people and the stability of our institutions. Had the Secessionists of the South thus yielded to constitutional decisions, they would have saved themselves and our country from the horrors of this war, and they would have found the same remedy for every wrong and danger.

MARTIAL LAW.

The claim of power under Martial law is not only destructive of the right of States, but it overthrows the legislative and judicial departments of the General Government. It asserts for the President more power as the head of the army, than as a representative ruler of the people. This claim has brought discredit upon us in the eyes of the world. It has weakened the confidence of loyal States. It tends to destroy the value of our Government in the minds of our people. It leads to discord and discontent at the North, while it has united and invigorated the South.

If there is a necessity which justifies that policy, let us openly and honestly say there is a necessity which justifies a revolution. But this pretension is not put forth as a necessity which overleaps for a time all restraints and which is justified by a great exigency; it is a theory which exalts the military power of the President above his civil and constitutional rights. It asserts that he may in his discretion declare war, and then extinguish the State and National Constitutions by drawing the pall of martial law over our vast country.

"Martial law" defines itself to be a law where war is. It limits its own jurisdiction by its very terms. But this new and strange doctrine holds that the loyal North lost their constitutional rights when the South rebelled, and all are now governed by a military dictation. Loyalty is thus less secure than rebellion, for it stands without means to resist outrages or to resent tyranny. Amidst all the horrors that have been enacted under martial law is the history of the world, and amidst all the justifications attempted of its usages, it was never before held that it could be extended over peaceful States. It was never before claimed that the power of a military commander was superior to the powers of Government.

More than two centuries since, that bold defender of English liberty, that honest and independent Judge, Lord COKE, declared: "Where courts of law are open, martial law cannot be executed;" and, also, that "the power that is above the law, is unfit for the King to ask or us to grant." Are English laws more sacred, or is English liberty more secure than ours?

It was one of the causes set forth in the Declaration of Independence, for renouncing allegiance to the King of England, "that he has affected to render the military independent of, and superior to the civil power." During the struggle for national life, although surrounded by enemies, spies, and informers, who upheld the pretensions of the crown, WASHINGTON never declared martial-law or claimed the right under any circumstances to make the military superior to the civil authority. On the contrary, he was most deferential to the latter. The feeling of the fathers on this subject can best be learned by the Constitutions, which were formed by the men who established our National Government; all of them had provisions inconsistent with this new and monstrous pretension.

Massachusetts, New-Hampshire, Connecticut, Delaware, Pennsylvania, Maryland, North Carolina and South Carolina, eight of the twelve States which originally made up our Union, explicitly declared that the military power should, in all cases and at all times, be held in exact subordination to the civil authority, and be governed by it; this was expressed in each Constitution in terms almost identical. It is incredible that a people who held these views, and who were jealous of their liberties, and who thus restrained State authorities under their immediate control, would give to the Commander of the Army of the United States this despotic power; a power which the Crown of Great Britain has not been permitted to exercise for nearly two centuries.

The measure of power to be exercised under our Government is fixed by the Constitution. To make the maxims of other Governments or the usages of other nations the rule here, would give sanction to every outrage, tyranny and wrong. It would undo what was done by our fathers who formed our Government; it makes the practices of despotism or the principles of monarchy higher authorities than the written Constitution of our Republic. The unlimited, uncontrolled despotic power claimed under martial law is of itself a reason why it cannot be admitted. The fact that it is inconsistent with the purposes, spirit and genius of our institutions, is conclusive against the claim set up for its control over an extent of country and a diversity of interests which never existed in the despotisms or monarchial Governments from which the precedents are drawn to justify it.

New-York and other States consented to make up the General Government only upon the assurance that the original Constitution should be so amended as to secure more perfectly the rights of States and citizens. These articles were added by the unanimous vote of the States:

ARTICLE 4.—"*The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated. And no warrant shall issue but upon probable causes, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched and the person or things to be seized.*"

ARTICLE 5.—"*No person shall be held to answer for a capital or otherwise infamous crime, unless on a presentment or indictment of a Grand Jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the militia, when in actual service in time of war or public danger; * * * * nor be deprived of life, liberty or property without due process of law.*"

The want of these restraints in the original instrument endangered its adoption. They were inserted to satisfy the public demand. We are now told that they are of no avail in any part of our country, when the Executive shall see fit to declare there is war or insurrection in any section of this land.

Such pretensions are in contradiction to the plain language of these clauses—and to their settled legal effect. If any differences of opinion be possible, our Constitution provides for their determination. These questions will be carried before the proper judicial tribunals. If the theory of martial law is upheld by them, we will submit, and have the Constitution amended. If it is held to be unfounded, it must be given up.

So sacred did our fathers hold constitutional rights, that they placed them beyond the reach even of the majority of our people. Written constitutions are made, not only to carry out the wishes, but also to restrain the power of majorities, and to uphold and protect the rights of minorities. They give the humblest citizen the right of religious freedom against the whole power of our people. No matter how large a majority may be, it must not interfere with rights of persons, of property, or of conscience.

The President himself holds his place not by the will of the majority, but by virtue of the provisions of the Constitution, which placed him in his office by the votes of about 1,800,000, against the votes of about 2,000,000 who did not agree among themselves as to opposing candidates. He continues rightfully to hold his office, although the popular majorities, even in the State which placed him there, have in the recent elections declared themselves politically opposed to his administration. The majority are still bound to respect his constitutional rights, to uphold his powers, and to sustain his acts done within the limits of rightful authority.

The rights of States were reserved, and the powers of the General Government were limited, to protect the people in their persons, property and consciences in times of danger and civil commotion. There is little to fear in periods of peace and prosperity. If we are not protected when there are popular excitements and convulsions, our Government is a failure. If Presidential proclamations are above the decisions of the Courts and the restraints of the Constitution, then that Constitution is a mockery. If it has not the authority to keep the Executive within its restraints, then it cannot retain States within the Union. Those who hold that there is no sanctity in the Constitution, must equally hold that there is no guilt in the rebellion.

We cannot be silent and allow these practices to become precedents. They are as much in violation of our Constitution as the rebellion itself, and more dangerous to our liberties. They hold out to the Executive every temptation of ambition to make and prolong war. They offer despotic power as a prize for preventing peace. They are inducements to each administration to produce discord and incite armed resistance to law, by declaring that the condition of war removes all constitutional restraints. They call about the National Capitol hordes of unprincipled men, who find in the wreck of their country the opportunity to gratify avarice or ambition, or personal or political resentments. This theory makes the passions and ambition of an Administration antagonistic to the interest and happiness of the people. It makes the restoration of peace the abdication of more than regal authority in the hands of those to whom is confided the Government of our country.

Of the same nature is the recent Proclamation of Emancipation. The President has already signed an act of Congress which asserts that the slaves of those in rebellion are confiscate. The sole effect of this proclamation, therefore, is to declare the emancipation of slaves of those who are not in rebellion, and who are, therefore, loyal citizens. It is an extraordinary deduction from the alleged war power, that the forfeiture of the right of loyal citizens, and bringing upon them the same punishment imposed upon insurgents, is calculated to advance the success of the war, to uphold the Constitution and restore the Union. The class of loyal citizens who, above all others, are entitled to the protection of the Government, are those who have remained true to the flag of our country. And yet the sole force of this proclamation is directed against them. May not this measure, so clearly impolitic, unjust and unconstitutional, and which is calculated to create so many barriers to the restoration of the Union, be misconstrued by the world as an abandonment of the hope or the purpose of restoring it—a result to which the State of New-York is unalterably opposed, and which will be effectually resisted.

We must not only support the Constitution of the United States and maintain the rights of the States, but we must restore our Union as it was before the outbreak of the war. The assertion that this war was the unavoidable result of Slavery is not only erroneous, but it has led to a disastrous policy in its prosecution. The opinion that Slavery must be abolished to restore our Union, creates an antagonism between the Free and Slave States which ought not to exist. If it is true that Slavery must be abolished by the force of the Federal Government; that the South must be held in military subjection; that four millions of negroes must, for many years, be under the direct management of authorities at Washington at the public expense—then, indeed, we must endure the waste of our armies in the field, farther drains upon our population, and still greater burdens of debt. We must convert our government into a military despotism. The mischievous opinion that in this contest the North must subjugate and destroy the South to save our Union, has weakened the hopes of our citizens at home and destroyed confidence in our success abroad.

### THE CENTRAL AND WESTERN STATES.

It is a suggestive fact, affording instruction and hope for the future, that the theories which have exercised an evil influence on our National politics, did not originate in what may be called the heart of the Union, among the intimate and well-acquainted populations of the Central and Western States, where the States permitting and forbidding Slavery are in actual contact, nor in the portions traversed by the great East and West lines of commerce and intercourse. They have been developed almost entirely in two sections comparatively isolated by position, traditions, and peculiar habits of thought, and least connected with the more homogeneous mass of our people. There have been extreme Northern views and extreme Southern views; but also the broader and more tolerant views of the more populous Central and Western States. These extend on both sides of that intentional boundary between "Slave" and "Free" States, which is not a line of opposing opinions, but of intermingling interests. Their plains are interlocked by confluent rivers, and not divided by mountain ranges. These States are a region of harmonizing views and sympathies. They are not only bound together by peculiar interests, but also by strong reasons for resisting a division on that boundary, which would make them frontier States, which would replace their cordial intercourse by hostile relationships, and throw upon them all the greatest and sharpest evils of the separation. Thus, while they do not share the passions and prejudices of those extreme States which strove to enlist them in the contest, they have motives of the highest interest to restore the old order of things, and of the gravest apprehension from a separation. This war blights and destroys the hopes and the happiness of this region, while the sections whose passions and interests kindled it are mainly remote from the terrible suffering it has caused.

The Western and Central States enlisted warmly in a war for the Union and Constitution. The northern tier of "Slave States," (except Eastern Virginia,) earnestly supported the Government in its policy while it was consistent with this purpose, which was known as the "Border State policy." Both the Administration and Congress then declared their sole purpose to be to restore the Union and maintain the Constitution. When the Administration abandoned this policy, and took up the views of extreme Northern States, it lost, at the late election, nearly all the political support which the Central and Western States afforded in the elections of 1860 and 1861.

While the North cannot hold the Southern States in subjection without destroying the principles of our Government, the great Central and Western States can control the two extremes. They will not accept the views of either as safe guides in the conduct of public affairs. This is shown by the political history of our country during the past four years. When it was believed that the late Administration was controlled by the views of the Gulf States, it lost its power in the Central and Western region. The opposing party, to gain public support, were obliged, by assurances and resolutions, to repel the charge that they would interfere with Slavery in the States, and they denounced, as unjust that they held the views of the Abolitionists of the extreme Northern section. Without these pledges they could not have gained political power.

When the Gulf States seceded, the Central Slave States, by large majorities, refused to act with them. They sought to avoid war and division by the Peace Conference held in Washington. Unfortunately, the dominant leaders of the party which had succeeded at the election of 1860, overlooking the fact that this was done by the vote of 1,800,000 against a divided opposition of 2,800,000, rejected all terms of compromise and conciliation as inconsistent with the results of the election, and attempted to govern and control an agitated and convulsed country strictly by the opinions and sentiments of a minority.

The outbreak of war involved our whole country in its excitements. The States of Delaware, Maryland, Kentucky and Missouri, and the Western part of Virginia, adhered to the Union. The purpose then avowed by the Administration and asserted by Congress, as to the objects of the war, gave to the Administration overwhelming majorities at the election of 1861, in all the loyal States. All engaged hopefully and unitedly in the work of upholding our Constitution and of restoring our Union to its former condition. When this policy was changed, and it adopted the sentiments of the extreme Northern States, and discarded those of the Central and Western States, a remarkable political revolution was the result.

### EXTREMES WILL NOT PREVAIL.

It has been assumed that this war will end in the ascendancy of the views of one of the extremes of our country. Neither will prevail; for neither can command the support of the majority of the American people. The great Central and Western States, which have the largest share of the population and resources of our country, will not accept of either class of purposes. This is the significance of the late elections. Their determination is to defend the rights of States, and the rights of individuals, and to restore our Union as it was. It will be restored by the Central and Western States, both free and slave, who are exempt from the violent passions which bear control at the extremes. It is a fact full of hope that the prejudices between Northern and Southern States are not held on the line of contact, but in the sections most remote from each other, and separated by the great controlling regions and resources of the country. Those of the Central Slave States which rejected the ordinance of secession, which sought to remain in the Union, and which were driven off by a contemptuous, uncompromising policy, must be brought back. The restoration of the whole Union will then be only the work of time, with such exertion of power as can be put forth without needlessly sacrificing the life and treasure of the North in a bloody and calamitous contest. We must not wear out the lives of our soldiers, nor exhaust the earnings of labor, by a war for uncertain ends, or to carry out vague theories. The policy of subjugation and extermination means, not only the destruction of the lives and property of the South, but also the waste of the blood and treasure of the North. The exertion of armed power must be accompanied by a firm and conciliatory policy, to restore our Union with the least possible injury to both sections.

To make this Union, New-York gave up a vast and rightful political power in the Senate. It has proved a greater blessing than the most hopeful expected. To save it we have made great sacrifices in blood and treasure. Is it not also worth a sacrifice of passion? Shall we let it be torn to fragments without one conciliatory effort to preserve it?

### ADJUSTMENTS OF INTERESTS, &C.

Those at the North and the South who have been laboring to break down our National Constitution and Union, and to make two Confederacies, overlook the fact that in each of these it would be more difficult to adjust conflicting interests, and State representation, than in our existing Union. The vast extent of our country, and its varied professions and pursuits, have relieved antagonism between commercial, manufacturing and agricultural interests. They give to each great fields for prosperous pursuits. If the producing States of the West are cut off from the markets of the South, they will demand a free trade policy which will open to them the markets of the world; and even these will not make good the loss. They will not give up their peculiar advantages of raising grain and cattle for other pursuits, and the markets of the Eastern States and Europe are not equal to Western productions. The past two years has shown this. With an unusual European call for breadstuffs and provisions, with a vast consumption of these articles by our American armies, there is a great section of the West where the prices do not pay for their production. There is bankruptcy and financial distress in the midst of abundant harvests; and a waste of ungathered grain, at a time of the largest exportation of agricultural products known in the history of our country. Reducing the cost of carrying these products will not cure this trouble. Opening the Mississippi, as a way to the markets of the world, will not overcome this evil. The cotton raised on the Mississippi is the joint product of the provisions of the North and the labor of the South. The people of the West must have the markets of the Southwestern States to bring back their prosperity. They must be reunited, politically, socially and commercially, to the valley of the Lower Mississippi. Their grain and provisions must be converted into cotton, and in this form carried profitably to the Eastern and European ports. When they have thus gained the returns for their labor, they will once more become the supporters of our commerce. To restore this great region to its former prosperity, and to regain for ourselves its enriching trade, the lower valley of the Mississippi must be brought back into the Union; it must be brought back, too, with all its elements of production and wealth unimpaired, with all the advantages of local self-government; not a devastated and ruined territory, under a blighting, debasing military control.

So closely are the Upper and the Lower Valleys of the Mississippi bound together by interest, that when cotton is burned in Louisiana, Indian corn is used as fuel in Illinois. The ruin of the Southern consumer brings bankruptcy upon the Northern producer. When the capacity of the one to buy is annihilated, the ability of the other to produce is weakened or destroyed. This single instance, from many equally strong, shows that neither in a Northern or Southern Union can the conflicting interests of agriculture, commerce and manufactures be adjusted.

### POLITICAL INTERESTS, ETC.

The division of our Union into two or more Confederacies, would reopen in each those questions of distribution of power and relationship between States, which were settled by our National Constitution. Even now, the centralization of power and patronage at the National Capitol causes uneasiness in those States which now are, or will soon become, the most populous. The Senate can prevent the passage or repeal of laws by the House, which represents the popular will, and at the same time can control the power of the Executive by rejecting treaties formed or nominations made by the President. At this time, it assumes to dictate the organization of the Executive Department. This body also has the advantage of longer tenure of office, while it is further removed from popular control. It is in this powerful branch of Government that States have an equal representation, without regard to population.

Even under our present Union, it is for the interest of the small States to centralize power in the National Government, as they enjoy a disproportionate control in the most influential branch of that Government. All now acquiesce in that compromise of the Constitution. It is the best adjustment which can be made between the larger and smaller States.

So long as all the States of our present Union were represented in Congress, this tendency was checked by the existence of States with small populations distributed in different sections of our country, and somewhat equally among the agricultural, commercial, and manufacturing regions. Hitherto, no injurious or irritating results have been caused. A division of the Union, or the disfranchisement of the Southern States by putting them back into the condition of mere territories, or a representation dictated by the military power of the Government, would make inevitable a readjustment of political power. If the Southern States are cut off or disfranchised, every map of our country will constantly suggest this to the public mind. In the Northern Union the group of six small New-England States, with New-Jersey and Delaware, lying on the Atlantic coast, far removed from the Central and Western sections of our country, with united populations only about equal to that of this State, would balance, in the controlling branch of the National Legislature, the great producing States of New-York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin and Iowa. In a few years each of these States will have populations greater than that of all New-England. This disparity of political power would be increased by the fact that the population and pursuits of New-England, confined within very limited boundaries, have the uniformity of one community, while the larger States have diversified and distinctive pursuits to prevent them from acting so readily in concert.

The danger of controversy would be increased by our vast National debt. This mainly held by a few Atlantic States, divides our country into the perilous sectional relations of debtor and creditor regions. The ownership of this debt cannot be diffused over our country so that the same communities which pay taxes will receive incomes. The incidental advantages of protective tariffs growing out of this debt, would be largely gained by the creditor States, which also enjoy this proportionate share of political power. The great producing States would be compelled to pay a heavy taxation to other communities at a time when the division of our Union would deprive them of their most profitable markets; and heavy duties would tend to diminish the demands of foreign countries for their productions. No one can look forward to such agitations and discussions without the deepest concern.

The smaller States, grouped upon the shores of the Atlantic, were all original parties to the Constitution. They are gloriously associated with the history of the Revolutionary struggle. They bear names that are honored, and have memories that are cherished in every part of the land. They must not, through the folly of blind and bigoted leaders, lose the great special political powers which are given to them by the compromises of the Constitution. They must not suffer that instrument, which secures to them peculiar advantages, to be weakened or destroyed.

### THE UNION MUST BE RESTORED.

There is but one way to save us from demoralization, discord and repudiation. Our Union must be restored, complete in all its parts. No section must be disorganized beyond the unavoidable necessities of war. All must be made to feel that the mighty efforts we are making to save our Union are stimulated by a purpose to restore peace, prosperity and happiness to every section.

The vigor of war will be increased when the public mind and energies are concentrated upon the patriotic, generous purpose to restore our Union for the common good of all sections. It cannot be so united upon any bloody, any barbarous, any revolutionary, or any unconstitutional scheme, looking merely to the gratification of hatred, or purposes of party ambition, or sectional advantage. Every exertion of power, every influence of persuasion, every measure of reconciliation, must be used to restore this Union to its former condition. Let no one demand that the blood of his neighbor shall be shed; that the fruits of the labor of our citizens shall be eaten up by taxation, to gain this end, and then refuse to give up his own passions, or to modify his own opinions, to save our country, and to stop the fearful waste we are now making of treasure and of life. Let no one think that the people who have refused to yield this Union to rebellion at the South will permit its restoration to be prevented by fanaticism at the North.

### CONCLUSION.

The pervading sentiment of the great controling sections of our country will not only save our Union, but it will do so in a way harmonizing with the genius of our Institutions, the usages of our People, and the letter and spirit of our Constitution. It will manifest itself in the customary manner by discussion and political action. The framers of our Constitution, foreseeing that events would render it necessary for the people of the several States, not only thus to address our Government, but also to produce a concert of purpose and action between different communities, provided in the Constitution, that "Congress shall make no law abridging the freedom of speech, or of the Press, or the right of the People peaceably to assemble and to petition the Government for a redress of grievances."

Our present alarming condition naturally calls for such expressions of public opinion with respect to the objects of this war, and the spirit in which it should be conducted, and the end for which it should be waged; when the public will is clearly expressed, it must be recognized and respected by Government. It will also make itself effective in our frequently recurring elections which peacefully but rapidly form a body of Government in harmony with its purpose. It will influence Congressional action, or it may lead to a convention of the States.

The condition of our country is not hopeless, unless it is made so by passions and prejudices which are inconsistent with the Government of a great country. This war, with all its evils, has taught us great truths, which if accepted by our people will place the future relations of the various sections of our Union on the firmest basis. It has made us know the value of the Union itself not only in our internal but in our foreign relations. It has given us a wisdom and knowledge of each other, which had we possessed earlier, would have averted our present calamities.

If the interest of different sections of our country are conflicting in some respects, they are so balanced and adjusted by nature, that there is an irrepressible tendency to intercourse, harmony and Union. This tendency must in the end overcome mutual misapprehension. We have also learned the great mutual strength of the North and of the South, and amid all the bitterness of feeling engendered by the war, each section has been taught to respect the power, resources and courage of the other.

We must accept the condition of affairs as they stand. At this moment the fortunes of our country are influenced by the results of battles. Our armies in the field must be supported; all constitutional demands of our General Government must be promptly responded to.

But war alone will not save the Union. The rule of action which is used to put down an ordinary insurrection is not applicable to a wide-spread armed resistance of great communities. It is weakness and folly to shut our eyes to this truth.

Under no circumstances can the division of the Union be conceded. We will put forth every exertion of power; we will use every policy of conciliation; we will hold out every inducement to the people of the South to return to their allegiance, consistent with honor; we will guarantee them every right, every consideration demanded by the Constitution, and by that fraternal regard, which must prevail in a common country; but we can never voluntarily consent to the breaking up of the Union of these States, or the destruction of the Constitution.

Humbly acknowledging our dependence upon Almighty God, and repenting our pride, ingratitude and disobedience, let us pray that our minds may be inspired with the wisdom, the magnanimity, the faith and charity which will enable us to save our country.

HORATIO SEYMOUR.

ALBANY, Jan. 7, 1863.

## FROM ALBENY.

### Three More Ballots for Speaker in the Assembly.

### Gov. Seymour's Message Delivered to the Senate.

#### SENATE.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Jan. 7.

Hon. WM. CLARK, elected from the Fifteenth District in place of Hon. JOHN WILLARD, deceased, appeared, was sworn, and took his seat.

Mr. CORNELL gave notice of a bill authorizing a railroad in Brooklyn and the Jamaica Plank-road.

Mr. MURPHY gave notice of a bill to improve Clinton-avenue, Brooklyn.

Numerous notices of bills were given to reimburse various localities for monies advanced to volunteers.

Gov. SEYMOUR's Message was presented by Mr. LOCKWOOD L. DOTY, private Secretary *pro. tem.*, and was read.

A resolution to print 20,000 copies of the Message was referred under the rule.

Mr. LOW moved to refer so much of the Message as relates to National affairs to a Special Committee of Five. He desired to take this out of the regular course because he (Low) thought there were some subjects contained in it that would astonish the country.

Mr. HUTCHINSON objected to the motion, and it was withdrawn.

Mr. SMITH introduced a bill to authorize the New-York Warehouse Company to build piers in the Twelfth Ward, Brooklyn.

Mr. CONNOLLY introduced a bill to provide for the election of two additional Justices of the Supreme Court in the First District. Also, relative to forfeited recognizances in New-York.

On motion of Mr. TRUMAN a Committee of three was appointed to investigate the alleged frauds in the passage or engrossing of the Militia bill last year.

On motion of Mr. RAMSEY the papers in reference to the Susquehannah Railroad were referred a special Committee.

Adjourned.

#### ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Jan. 7, 1863.

The Assembly met at 11½ o'clock this morning. Four ballots were taken for Speaker, making seven in all, with exactly the same result. The vote stood as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Gilbert Dean | 63 |
| Henry Sherwood | 63 |

Adjourned.

### Explosions in Percussion Cap Manufactories.

ONE MAN KILLED AND ANOTHER SLIGHTLY WOUNDED.

This morning, about 7 o'clock, an explosion took place in the percussion cap manufactory of Mr. GOFF, Sixty-second-street, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues, instantly killing one of the employes named WHIPPLE, and slightly injuring another of the workmen named ASTOR. The building, (a frame one,) was totally destroyed, the timbers being thrown in every direction and to great distances. The house adjoining the factory was also much shattered, leaving not a pane of glass unbroken. Owing to the early hour in which the explosion occurred, but few of those employed there had arrived, otherwise the loss of life must have been fearful.

The property is owned by Dr. MILHAU, and his loss will amount to nearly $2,500.

The Coroner has been notified to hold an inquest over the remains of WHIPPLE.

On Tuesday afternoon Roundsman PINCKNEY, of the Thirty-first Precinct, reported to the Station-house that an explosion had taken place in the percussion cap manufactory of Messrs. ROBERTS & Co., Seventy-sixth-street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues, but fortunately no one was injured. JOHN SHUTTE, the only man then in the premises, made his escape into the street, receiving not a single scratch. The explosion took place while mixing materials for making percussion caps. The loss to building and stock is about $75.

### From Port Royal.

ARRIVAL OF THE SLOOP-OF-WAR VANDALIA.

The United States sloop-of-war *Vandalia*, M. B. WOOLSEY commanding, from Port Royal, S. C., 7 days, arrived this morning. On the 2d and 3d inst., off Cape Hatteras, experienced a very heavy gale from the north.

The following is a list of her officers:

M. B. WOOLSEY, Commander; Acting Master and Executive Officer, Edward M. King; Acting Masters, Chas. Folsom, A. Washburn; Paymaster, Rufus Parks; Surgeon, Albert C. Gergas; Lieutenant Marines, C. H. Nye; Acting Ensign, Francis H. Bacon; Acting Master's Mate, Richard Burke; Paymaster's Clerk, Henry Gleason; Boatswain, P. J. Miller; Gunner, Wm. Cheney; Sailmaker, Wm. Rogers.

## CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

### The States to be Credited with the Number of Men Enlisted in the Navy.

### Gen. Grant's Attempt to Expel the Jews from his Department.

#### HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Jan. 7.

On motion of Mr. OLIN, of New-York, (Rep.,) the Committee on Military Affairs were discharged from the further consideration of certain petitions asking for the introduction of the Homeopathic system of medicine in the army.

Mr. SEDGWICK, of New-York, (Rep.,) from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported a joint resolution that the Secretary of War be directed to give credit to the several States estimating in the number of soldiers enrolled therein, for all who are enlisted in the naval service and who otherwise might be liable to military service. Passed.

Mr. HICKMAN, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) introduced a bill to further increase the efficiency of the Marine Corps. Referred.

Mr. SHEFFIELD, of Rhode Island, (Union,) introduced a bill authorizing the accounting officers of the Treasury to make transfers of balances in certain cases. Referred.

Mr. PENDLETON, of Ohio, (Dem.,) introduced a preamble reciting Gen. GRANT's order of the 17th of December, excluding the Jews as a class from the army lines, and saying in pursuance thereof Gen. GRANT hath caused many peaceable citizens and residents in his Department to be expelled within twenty-four hours without allegation of misconduct and with no other proof than that they were members of a certain religious denomination; and whereas such sweeping order made no distinction beween the innocent and the guilty, and is illegal, unjust and tyranical; therefore, resolved, that the said order deserves the sternest condemnation of the House, and of the Preridant, as Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy.

On motion of Mr. WASHBURNE, it was tabled—56 against 53.

Messrs. HOLMAN, WASHBURNE, STEELE, of New-Jersy, and FENTON were permitted by unanimous consent to record their votes in favor of the Army Appropriation Bill.

### The Pennsylvania Legislature.

MESSAGE OF GOV. CURTIN.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Jan. 7.

The message of Gov. CURTIN is almost exclusively devoted to State affairs. The finances are in a favorable condition. He gives a history of the rebel raid into Pennsylvania, and recommends compensation to those who suffered by it. Including the three months' volunteers, Pennsylvania has furnished to the General Government more than 200,000 men since the breaking out of the rebellion, besides some 50,000 who were in the service or actually ready for it as volunteer militia under the call of the 11th September last, making in the aggregate more than 250,000 men. Pennsylvania has sent to the service 200,000 men who are disfranchised. This seems to be a hard measure, that men who testify their devotion to the country by going to the field should thereby lose the most inestimable right of a citizen. Necessary steps should be forthwith commenced to amend the Constitution so as to give the right of suffrage to citizens who are thus excluded. I cannot close this message without speaking of the unbroken loyalty and spirit of the freemen of Pennsylvania. They feel that on the preservation of the Union, and suppression of the most causeless and wicked rebellion that history records, depends the honor, interests and future welfare of the Commonwealth. They will never tolerate schemes for destroying the Government of the United States, or for forming separate Confederacies, or any other schemes for creating confusion and ruin, and aiding and comforting traitors who are in arms against their country. The State of Pennsylvania has furnished more men for the defence of our institutions, and has lost more by the casualties of war, than any other State. She has given her blood and treasure freely, and is ready to give as much more of both as may be needful. Her people intend, by the blessing of God, this rebellion shall be suppressed, and will not be turned from their settled purpose by the wiles of masked enemies or the vascillations of feeble minds. On the contrary, they will, as is their right, insist that competent integrity, intellect, earnestness and vigor shall be employed, in the public service, to preserve the Government and to maintain the unity of the country.

### The Ohio Legislature.

MESSAGE OF GOV. TODD.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Wednesday, Jan. 7.

The Message of Gov. TODD was delivered to the adjourned session of the Ohio Legislature yesterday. In referring to the yet "uncrushed rebellion" he urges the fulfilment of the duty which the crisis forces upon us. No cause was sufficient to justify a State in taking up arms against the General Government. Even had the authorities of the General Government interfered with the domestic institutions of Ohio or South Carolina, to the extent of introducing Slavery in the former or excluding it from the latter, it would have been no cause to take up arms. This would not give the slightest pretext for armed resistance. But no such attempt was made or thought of as the authors and leaders of the rebellion well known. To bring these men to the punishment they deserve, and to restore law and order, the people of Ohio are willing to bear any burdens which may be put upon them. Ohio has 115,209 volunteers, 60,000 of whom are in the field. Twelve thousand men have been drafted into the service, but part of these enlisted afterward for three years. The balance have been diminished by various causes, until only about 2,400 have been drafted into the service. The Governor recommends thorough reorganization of the militia and the establishment of a school for military instruction. The Governor also justifies the suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus*, advocates the passage of a law punishing resistance, and also a law allowing soldiers to vote. The cash balance in the State Treasury on the 15th of November was $[illegible]450. The balance of the Message is devoted to State affairs.

### Major-Gen. McClellan in Philadelphia.

TESTIMONIAL PRESENTED TO HIM BY THE MAYOR AND COMMON COUNCIL OF PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Jan. 7.

Gen. McCLELLAN held a levee last evening at his brother's house, which was largely attended by ladies and gentlemen.

Mayor HENRY and the heads of the City Councils waited upon him this morning and presented him with the testimonial authorized by the Councils some time since.

### Counterfeits.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Jan. 7.

PETERSON's *Counterfeit Detector* says the following counterfeits are being "shoved:"

Bank of Worcester, Massachusetts, $10s altered; vignette, three female figures in the upper right; in the upper centre a small flying figure, bearing a tablet, an X on each side, and Ten across the left end. This is well done.

Charter Oak Bank of Hartford, Conn., $5s.

### The Loss of the Caledonia—Her Cargo.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Jan. 7.

Half of the cargo of the steamship *Caledonia* is saved in a damaged state, and if the weather remains favorable for another week the remainder will be saved.

### The Europa Outward Bound.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Jan. 7.

The steamship *Europa* sailed this forenoon with 17 passengers for Halifax and 45 for Liverpool. She takes out a little over $180,000 in specie.

### Sales at the Stock Exchange....Jan. 7, 1863.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| $12,000 | U. S. 6s '81..Cou. | 98⅛ | 140 | N. Y. Cen. R. | 108⅝ |
| 4,000 | U. S. 6s '81..Reg. | 97⅞ | 300 | do | 108¼ |
| 9,000 | U. S. 5s '74...Cou. | 89 | 150 | do | 108⅜ |
| 1,000 | U. S. Tr. 7 3-10p. c. Notes | 102½ | 850 | Erie Railway | 67⅝ |
| 500 | do | 102⅝ | 100 | do s30 | 67½ |
| 19,500 | do | 102½ | 200 | do s60 | 67½ |
| 17,000 | U. S. 6s, 1 yr. C. | 96¾ | 100 | do | 67⅜ |
| 29,000 | do | 96⅝ | 20 | do | 67⅞ |
| 15,000 | U. S. D. N's | 130¾ | 300 | Erie Railway Pref. | 98¾ |
| 1,000 | N. Y. St. 5s, '74 | 110 | 100 | do s10 | 98¾ |
| 1,000 | Ill. Can. R. Bds. | 103½ | 10 | do | 98⅞ |
| 8,000 | Tenn St. 6s, '90 | 60 | 400 | do b60 | 98⅞ |
| 5,000 | do b10 | 60 | 100 | do | 98⅝ |
| 4,000 | do b10 | 60⅛ | 400 | Hudson Riv. R. | 87 |
| 12,000 | do | 60⅛ | 250 | do b30 | 87 |
| 5,000 | do b30 | 60¾ | 18 | do | 87¼ |
| 60,000 | Mo. St. 6s | 64 | 500 | do | 86⅞ |
| 6,000 | do | 64⅛ | 100 | do s30 | 86¾ |
| 61,000 | do | 64⅜ | 100 | do s5 | 86¾ |
| 5,000 | do b10 | 64½ | 600 | do | 86¼ |
| 20,000 | do b3 | 64⅛ | 100 | do s15 | 86½ |
| 2,000 | Ill. War Loan | 101½ | 100 | do | 86⅝ |
| 10,000 | Cal. St. 7s | 116 | 200 | Harlem Railroad | 28½ |
| 1,000 | Mich. S. 2d m. | 96½ | 100 | Reading R. s10 | 81 |
| 3,000 | do | 96¾ | 200 | do opg | 80¾ |
| 1,000 | Mich. So. S. F. | 106 | 400 | do opg | 80½ |
| 5,000 | do | 106½ | 200 | do | 80¼ |
| 5,000 | do | 107 | 100 | Mich. Cen. R. | 91⅝ |
| 4,000 | A. & T. H. 1st. M. | 102¾ | 270 | do | 91¾ |
| 8,000 | La C. & Mil. L. G. | 30 | 50 | do | 91⅞ |
| 5,000 | Al. & T. H. 2d M pf. | 85¾ | 50 | do b30 | 92⅛ |
| 10,000 | C. & N. W. Ass't. bs. | 66 | 50 | do b30 | 92 |
| 15,000 | do | 66½ | 10 | M. S. & N. Ia. R. | 46¾ |
| 10,000 | Chi. & N W. 2d M | 38½ | 1350 | do | 46½ |
| 8,000 | Tol. & Wab. 2d M. | 87½ | 25 | do b30 | 46¾ |
| 22,000 | Tol. & W. 1st M. | 104¼ | 100 | do b30 | 46½ |
| 5,000 | Cl. & Tol. S. F. | 105½ | 100 | M. S. & N. I. G. S | 87½ |
| 15,000 | P., F. W. & C. 2d M. | 96 | 100 | do | 87¾ |
| 1,000 | P., F. W. & C. 3d. | 73 | 100 | do | 87⅝ |
| 500 | Cl. & Pitts. 3d m. | 90 | 200 | do b30 | 87¾ |
| 3,000 | Cle. & Pitts. 4th M. | 74½ | 14 | Panama Railroad | 175 |
| 60 | Bank of Commerce | 94 | 800 | Ill. Cen. R. Scrip | 86¼ |
| 36 | Ocean Bank | 87 | 10 | do | 86¾ |
| 10 | Shoe & Leather Bk. | 101 | 200 | do s30 | 86 |
| 15 | Merchants Bank | 100 | 50 | do s10 | 86⅛ |
| 40 | Mechanics' Bank | 104 | 500 | do b30 | 86½ |
| 40,000 | American Gold | 134⅜ | 200 | Cleve. & Pitts. R. | 58 |
| 35,000 | do b30 | 134⅜ | 1600 | do | 58½ |
| 65,000 | do | 134¼ | 200 | do s30 | 58 |
| 15,000 | do s30 | 134 | 200 | Gal. & Chicago R. | 84 |
| 65,000 | do s30 | 134½ | 50 | do b30 | 84 |
| 10,000 | do s10 | 134¼ | 50 | do | 83⅞ |
| 10,000 | do s | 134⅛ | 50 | do s60 | 83½ |
| 25,000 | do b3 | 134⅜ | 50 | do s60 | 83⅜ |
| 450 | Canton Company | 18¼ | 200 | Clev. & Toledo R. | 78½ |
| 21 | Del. & Hud. Can. Co. | 121 | 500 | do | 78¼ |
| 80 | Penn. Coal Co. | 120 | 300 | do b3 | 78½ |
| 118 | do | 120¼ | 100 | Chic. & Rock I. R. | 83⅜ |
| 200 | Cum. Coal Pref. | 17 | 100 | do s30 | 83⅜ |
| 50 | do | 16⅞ | 150 | do | 83¾ |
| 60 | Nic. Trans. Co. | 5⅛ | 50 | do | 83⅜ |
| 100 | do | 5¼ | 400 | do b30 | 81 |
| 276 | Ch., Bur. & Q. R. | 98 | 400 | Mil. & Pr. Du C. R. | 44 |
| 150 | do | 99 | 500 | do | 45 |
| 510 | Pacific M. S. Co. | 137½ | 100 | do s60 | 44 |
| 100 | do s30 | 136¾ | 400 | do | 45½ |
| 20 | do | 137½ | 2000 | do | 46 |
| 50 | do b30 | [illegible] | 5 | Mil. & Pr. Du C. 2d Pf. | 86½ |
| 50 | do | 137⅜ | 13 | Ptts., Ft. W. & C. R. | 59½ |
| 100 | do s60 | 136½ | 100 | do | 59 |
| 100 | Tol., Wab. & W. R. b10 | 40 | 150 | do | 58¾ |
| 200 | do | 39⅞ | 200 | Alt. & T. Haute R. | 30½ |

### Weather Report, Jan. 6.

BOSTON, Mass.—At 8 A. M., thermometer, 35°; wind northwest—fresh, clear.

MONTREAL, C. E.—At 7 A. M., thermometer, 21°; barometer, 29° 47′; wind northeast by east—slight fall of snow.

QUEBEC, C. E.—At 8 A. M., thermometer 18°; barometer, 29° 34′; wind north—cloudy.

RIMOUSKI, C. E.—At 8 A. M., Thermometer 20°; barometer, 29° 32′; wind strong northwest—cloudy.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—At 8 A. M., thermometer, 21°; barometer, 29° 30′; wind northwest—cold and cloudy.

TORONTO, C. W.—At 8 A. M., thermometer 17°; barometer, 29° 04′—cold and snowing.

SARNIA, C. W.—At 8 A. M., thermometer, 20°—cold.

CLEVELAND, O.—At 8 A. M., thermometer, 24°; barometer, 29° 37′ and rising; wind west—cloudy.

CHICAGO, Ill.—At 8 A. M., thermometer, 10°; barometer, 29° 65′; wind west—clear.

CINCINNATI, Ohio—At 8 A. M., thermometer, 21°; wind west—clear.

FORT MONROE, Va.—At 8 A. M., thermometer, 35°; barometer, 30° 15′; wind southwest—fine.

HALIFAX, N. S.—9 A. M., thermometer, 45°; wind southwest—thick.

PORTLAND, Me.—At 9 A. M., thermometer 31°; wind north—cloudy.

BOSTON, Mass.—At 9 A. M., thermometer, 31°; wind northwest—clear.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—At 9 A. M., thermometer, 32°; wind west—clear.

### Passengers Arrived.

DEC. 24—*In steamship New-York, from Bremen, &c.*—C. A. C. Muller and family, Theodore Mattfield, W. Von Sadas and family, Eberhard Foke, Capt. Alexander [illegible], Don Juan Martinez, Palo A. Wagstaff, James Sautscheid, Franc Fveat and lady, Caroline A. Stenzel, S. Meyer, H. Bark, S. Erichhorn and lady, A. Kraesch and children, David Hirschorn, Jacob Frobner, Bertha Becker, Frederich Eberle, Charles Bockh, lady and children, M. De Braque, Lieut. Von Helleben, A. Schneitter, Chas. Katsch and 3 children, Gustav A. Watter, H. Schaefer, Bertha Schaefer, Helene Schaefer, H. Hook, Mr. Finard, J. Leauran, Catharine Salari, Maria Marchio.

## MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....WEDNESDAY, Jan. 7.

### Cleared this Forenoon.

Ship St. George, Cowen, New-Bedford, George Savery & Co.

Barks Comet, Morrison, Philadelphia, J. W. Elwell & Co.; Damon, Bartlett, Philadelphia, Southard, Wright & Hussey.

Brigs Thomas Owen, Pettengill, Nuevitas, Thompson & Hunter; Triumph, Bexford, St. Johns, N. F., M. E. Green & Curry.

Schooners Johanna Ward, Sweeney, Beaufort, D. C. Murray; John Holmes, Applegate, Washington, Van Brunt & Slaght; Neptune, Bridge, Philadelphia, Van Brunt & Slaght; Daniel Townsend, Townsend, Baltimore, M. T. Runyan & Co.; J H. Allen, Adams, Washington, N. L. McCready & Co.; John Williams, (Br.,) Knowles, Nassau, N. P.

### Arrived this Forenoon.

Bark James Welsh, (Br., of and from Belize, Hond.,) Bates, Dec. 11, with mdse. to F. Alexander & Son.

Bark Mount Vernon, (Br., of Cardiff,) Marseilles 68 ds., with mdse. to E. Caylus De Ruyter & Co.

Schr. G. L. Lovell, Elizabethport, timber, for Boston.

Schr. Wreath, Crandall, Newark, iron, for Pembroke.

Schr. Panama, Allen, Elizabethport, with iron, for Pembroke.

### Spoken, &c.

J. J. Grice—schr., from Miragoane for New-York, 3 ds. out.

Whistling Wind—bark, off Double Head Shots, bound S., Dec. 26.

### Foreign Ports.

At Gonaives—Br. brig Times, for Boston, arr. Dec. 17.

Sharon—bark for London Dec. 12.

## FINANCIAL.

MORTGAGES WANTED.
MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE,
From $1,000 to $75,000.
On good improved City property, at lowest rate of interest.
$25,000 TO LOAN OUT OF TOWN.
Apply to
STUYVESANT, BOLLY & SCHENCK,
No. 11 Pine-street.

EDWARD KING,
(Late of the firm of JAMES G. KING'S SONS,)
Offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
No. 21 Wall-st.

$500 REWARD.—[illegible] for the recovery of twenty BONDS of [illegible] Joseph Railroad Company, and [illegible] of the Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company, of various sizes and amounts, which, with other securities, were stolen from the iron safe of the Brooklyn White Lead Company, about the 21st of April. For particulars see advertisement in the New-York Evening Post. Dealers in those stocks are cautioned not to purchase or negotiate the same, as payments are stopped at the respective offices.
FISHER HOWE, Treasurer, No. 51 Fulton-st.

BROOKLYN CENTRAL AND JAMAICA Railroad Company Bonds, due Nov. 15, 1863, will be redeemed at 102 per cent., and accrued interest, on presentation at the office of A. G. JEROME & CO., No. 20 Exchange-place.

STOCKS, BONDS, GOLD AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
Bought and sold at Board of Brokers,
By A. G. HEMINWAY & CO.
No. 53 Exchange-place.

MARKET BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1863.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank will be held at the Banking House on MONDAY, the 12th instant. Polls open from 12 to 1 o'clock. The transfer books will be closed until that date.
R. BAYLES, Cashier.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, COR. 4TH-AV. AND 26TH-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1862.
COUPONS OF THE THIRD MORTGAGE Bonds will be paid on and after Jan. 2, 1863, at the Treasurer's Office.
W. H. EMERSON, Treasurer.

COUPONS, COUPONS.—CALIFORNIA STATE and San Francisco City Coupons bought and collected at best rates by WILLIAM T. COLEMAN & CO., Nos. 161 Pearl and 70 Wall-st.

## DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY,
TONTINE BUILDINGS, No. 88 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1862.
TWENTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend of Three (3) per Cent. out of the earnings of the Road, for the three months ending the 31st inst., and One (1) per Cent. additional out of the earnings of steamers, sailing vessels, &c., payable to the stockholders or their legal representatives, on and after the 5th of January next. The transfer books will be closed from the evening of the 26th December until the morning of the 7th January.
HENRY SMITH, Treasurer.

## DIVIDENDS

OFFICE OF THE JERSEY CITY INSURANCE CO.,
No. 1 MONTGOMERY-ST., JERSEY CITY, Jan. 2, 1863.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., payable on demand.
J. PAULMIER, Secretary.

FIFTY-FIFTH DIVIDEND UNITED STATES FIRE INSURANCE CO., JANUARY 3, 1863.—The Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend 5 per cent., free from Government tax, payable on demand. By order,
WASHINGTON RITTER, Secretary.

## SAVINGS BANKS

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
NO. 429 CANAL-ST., CORNER OF VARICK.
Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2, and from 5 to 7 P. M.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on sums of $500 and under, and FIVE PER CENT. on larger sums. Money deposited before the 20th inst. will bear interest from Jan. 1.
EDER V. HAUGHWOUT, President.
JOHN McLEAN, MALTBY G. LANE, } Vice-Presidents.
GARDNER S CHAPIN, Secretary.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK.
Corner 3d-av. and 25th-st.
Chartered 1854.
Six per cent. interest allowed.
DEPOSITS MADE ON OR BEFORE JAN. 20, WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM JAN. 1.
Bank open daily from 10 to 3; also on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday Evenings from 6 to 8 o'clock.
SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
AUGUSTUS F. LEE, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,
CHATHAM-SQUARE, NEW-YORK.
Open Daily from 10 to 2 and from 5 to 7 P. M.
Deposits from 25 cents to $5,000 received. SIX PER CENT INTEREST PAID on sums of $500 and under—5 per cent. on larger deposits.
Deposits made on or before January 20, will receive interest from January 1.
M. D. VAN PELT, Pres't.
JOS. P. COOPER, Sec'y. CHAS. D. BAILEY, Treas.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK,
No. 1 3d-av., corner 7th-st.
Open from 9 to 2 o'clock daily,
and Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to o'clock.
THOS. P. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION—NO. 96 Warren-st.—Interest allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums from $1 to $500, and 5 per cent. on sums over that amount. Money deposited on or before Saturday, the 10th of January, will draw interest from the 1st. Open Daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M. Also on Monday, Thursday and Saturday evenings, from 4 to 7 o'clock. N B.—Money to loan on Bond and Mortgage.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK, NO. 1 THIRD-AV.—Deposits made on or before the 10th January, will bear interest from the 1st January. Bank open from 9 to 2 P. M., and on Mondays, Wednesdays and Saturdays, from 5 to 8 P. M.
THOS. B. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.
JANUARY 1, 1863.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 96 WARREN-ST.—The Trustees of this Institution have directed that interest at the rate of Six (6) per cent. per annum, on all sums of $500, and Five (5) per cent. on sums to $1,000, and Four (4) per cent. over that amount, be paid to all depositors entitled thereto, payable on and after MONDAY, the 19th of January, 1863. All interest not withdrawn will draw interest the same as principal.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST.—CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK, corner of Bowery and Canal-st., open every day from 9 to 3, and on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings from 5 to 7.
Deposits made on or before Jan. 20, will bear interest from Jan. 1. GEORGE FOLSOM, President.
SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, CORNER of 14th-st. and 8th-av. Open daily, from 1 to 5 P. M. Wednesdays and Saturdays, from 1 to 7 P. M. Six per cent. interest allowed on sums of $500 and under. Deposits on or before Jan. 10 will draw interest from Jan. 1.
THOS. CHRISTY, President.
R. H. BULL, Secretary.

## PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE—TO MASTERS, OWNERS AND CONSIGNEES OF VESSELS SAILING TO AND FROM THE PORT OF NEW-YORK.—The 3d and 4th sections of an Act defining and regulating the powers, duties and compensations of the Captain of the port and Harbor Masters of the port of New-York, passed May 2d, 18[illegible], read as follows: § 3. The said Captain of the port shall set apart, keep and reserve all that part of the water adjacent to the wharves of the City of New-York, from the easterly side of Pier Number Two to and including the east side of Pier Number Nine, East River, from the twentieth day of March to the first day of January in each year, for the exclusive use and accommodation of canal boats and barges, engaged in the business of transporting property on the Hudson River or coming to tide water from the canals of the State, or arriving in said port from Albany or any place north or west thereof, and he shall assign such other accommodations for said canal-boats and barges in other parts of the port of New-York as may from time to time be necessary in receiving or discharging their cargoes.

§ 4. No vessel, other than canal-boats, barges or lighters, receiving or delivering property from or to said canal-boats or barges, shall use or enter into for the purpose of using any part of the Port of New-York set apart for the use of canal-boats and barges, without the written consent of the Captain of the port first had and obtained therefor, and then only between the first day of January and twentieth day of March in each year, and when not occupied by canal-boats, under a penalty of one hundred dollars for every day that such vessel shall remain in said part of said port so set apart, after being notified to leave by the Captain of the port or a Harbor Master, and said penalty shall be a lien upon any such vessel, and be enforced by proceedings against, instituted by and in the name of the Captain of said port, according to the provisions of the laws of this State concerning attachments against vessels.
ARCHIBALD HALL, Captain of the Port,
No. 40 Burling Slip.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed, and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors, for examination by all persons interested, viz.: Regulating Eighty-fourth-street from Eighth-avenue to Broadway; flagging and fencing vacant lots on Sixth-avenue, west side, fifty feet from Forty-first-street, and setting curb and gutter stones in Ninth-avenue from Fifty-fourth to Sixty-fourth streets; receiving-basin southeasterly corner of Clinton and Houston streets and laying cross-walk at Fifty-ninth-street and Broadway. The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of Eighty-fourth-street from Eighth-avenue to Broadway, both sides of Ninth and Tenth avenues from a point half-way distant between Eighty-third and Eighty-fourth streets, to a point half-way between Eighty-fourth and Eighty-fifth streets; both sides of Ninth avenue, between Fifty-fourth and Sixtieth streets, and between Sixty-second and Sixty-fourth streets; west side of Sixth-avenue, between Forty-first and Forty-second streets; east side of Clinton between Houston and Stanton streets, and southerly side of Fifty-ninth-street, from Eighth-avenue half way to Ninth-avenue; west side of Eighth-avenue between Fifty-eighth and Fifty-ninth streets and the Central Park.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.
CHAS. McNEILL,
JACOB F. OAKLEY, } Board of Assessors.
WM. A. DOOLEY,
OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS,
NEW COURT-HOUSE, Jan. [illegible], 1863.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.: [illegible] regulating, flagging and curb and gutter Fifth-avenue, from Sixty-first to Eighty-sixth streets, and paving with [illegible] Fifth avenue, between Forty-[illegible] and Sixty-first streets. The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of Fifth-avenue between Forty-ninth and Eighty-sixth streets, and both sides of the intersecting streets, from Forty-ninth to Eighty-sixth streets, including south side of said Eighty-sixth street, from and to points distant half way between the avenues lying on either side of and contiguous to said Fifth-avenue.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.
CHAS. McNEILL,
JACOB F. OAKLEY, } Board of Assessors.
WM. A. DOOLEY,
OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS,
NEW COURT-HOUSE, Dec. 30, 1862.

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY at 2 o'clock P. M. in Room No. 8, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committee will have an opportunity of being heard.
T. FARLEY,
IRA A. ALLEN,
G. A. JEREMIAH,
Committee on Sewers.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Aldermen will meet every SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall.
ALEX. FREAR,
IRA A. ALLEN,
WILLIAM WALSH,
Committee on Fire Department.

NOTICE TO SHOE DEALERS.—THE MAchine-sewed shoes, those having the soles and uppers united by stitches passing through and through the soles, from the inside to the outside of the shoes, are patented as an article of manufacture. To sell these shoes, unless they have my license stamp upon them, is an infringement of my patent. To avoid any reasonable complaint, I will furnish license stamps gratis until the first of January, 1863, to those dealers who have these shoes on hand, purchased before the 1st of December, 1862, on application to me. Such application must be accompanied with proof of the date of purchase, number of pairs, name of manufacturer, and, as nearly as possible, the cost of manufacturing. All persons selling these shoes without the license stamps after the first of December, 1862, will be prosecuted for infringing my patent.
GORDON McKAY, No. 111 Pearl-st., Boston.

## SEWING MACHINES.

WHEELER & WILSON, SINGER, FINKLE & LYON, HOWE, and other first-class sewing machines, new, for sale—part cash and the balance in monthly installments. P. H. DIAMOND, 539 Broadway.

# FROM THE STATE CAPITAL.

## MEETING OF THE LEGISLATURE.

## A Dead Lock in the Assembly on the Speakership.

## Governor Seymour and the Police Commissioners.

## THE U. S. SENATORSHIP.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Albany, Tuesday, Jan. 6, 1863.

The private caucussing which succeeded the public caucusses last night, did not develope even so much as a fore-gleam of the way in which the Assembly is to be relieved of the dead-lock resulting from an equal division of parties. The Democrats having settled their difficulties on Clerk by throwing overboard John Nafew, who received a majority in the caucus, and taking up Mr. Sickles, of Orleans, the members came together with a plan, or a prospect. The House, however, went manfully to the work of voting, when, Mr. Cutler having taken his place with the Democrats and Mr. Quackenbush with the Republicans, the result was sixty-three votes for Sherwood, and an equal number for his Democratic opponent, Mr. Dean. Neither Mr. Sherwood nor Mr. Dean voted.

Three ballots were taken, which did not vary this, when the Assembly, weary of the sport, or whatever else it might be called, adjourned till the usual hour to-morrow.

There are rumors afloat that when the unsuccessful balloting for Speaker has proceeded for some time, there will be found enough willing to slough from one or the other side to decide the question. But these I can trace to no reliable source, and I presume they are premature, and predicated only on a bare possibility. A more consistent suggestion is that when the inability of the House to organize shall have been demonstrated beyond all doubt, it will be attempted by resolution; which, however, it would seem, would be but another attitude of the same difficulty. Without a change on the part of some one of the members it would not be even so much as an approach to a solution of the problem.

The course which Mr. Cutler, the member from the Second District of Albany County, has thought proper to pursue, has given rise to much animadversion, especially by Republicans, who had reasons for expecting his coöperation in organizing the House. He was nominated by the Republicans and afterward by the Democrats. To the former he gave a letter which, it is said, justified the expectation; at all events it secured him the support of the Republicans generally, who could have elected a representative of undoubted faith. Mr. Cutler is in the employ of the Central Railway Company, and though he has had no experience in legislation, is universally respected for his popular qualities.

The decision of Gov. Seymour on the Police Commissioner question, by which a very dainty bit has been snatched from the watering mouths of Fernando Wood & Co., has created great dissatisfaction with the followers of that gentleman. They who came here to bear away the dead bodies of the defunct Commissioners, have retired with unpleasant sensations, not only toward the new Executive, but on matters and things in general.

The arbitrary naming of Wood as the Democratic candidate for the United States Senate, has already occasioned opposition to manifest itself from the country districts, where that gentleman is held in much less esteem than in the more refined and purer circles whence he derives his principal strength and is most admired. Though caucus may nominate Mr. Wood, it would be extremely difficult to overcome this repugnance and elect him, even though his party had a majority on joint ballot, which, unfortunately for that gentleman's pretensions, it has not.

Of course, it is premature to speculate concerning the Senator question. Nevertheless, it is not difficult to see, even at this early stage, that it is to be the great question of the session—of the solution whereof there are yet few or no positive indications.

RODERICK.

## PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATURE.

### SENATE.

Albany, Tuesday, Jan. 6.

The Senate met at 11 o'clock this morning.

Lieut.-Gov. Jones addressed the members as follows:

Senators: Called by the will of the people to the office of Lieutenant Governor of this State, I am here, in obedience to the mandate of the Constitution, to act as President of the Senate.

In this responsible position I shall endeavor so to discharge its duties as to merit and receive your approbation, and that of those in whose name, and by whose authority, I assume to act as the presiding officer of this intelligent branch of the Legislature.

I trust to convince you, before our official connection shall have been severed, that I have brought to this at present somewhat delicate and embarrassing position none of the asperities or the prejudices of the mere politician.

I pledge to you a sincere and honest effort to act on all occasions impartially, courteously and firmly. In aid of its accomplishment I shall be compelled to invoke not merely your better experience and superior wisdom, but also your kind, liberal and charitable construction of my motives and actions.

We have high and solemn duties to perform to this State and to the General Government. Let us be true and faithful to the one—devoted and loyal to the other.

Let all the ends we aim at "Be our Country's, God's and Truth's."

May it be our exalted privilege to help restore, repair and strengthen "the shattered columns of the Republic," and with the blessing of the Almighty upon our labors we shall be able—all of us—to leave this scene of our official duty with no stain upon our reputation and with consciences void of offence, and may hope to have contributed something to the stability, prosperity and glory of our country.

The President announced the following appointments:

*Assistant Postmasters*—Stephen McConnell and Henry T. Smith.

*Janitor*—Meyer Stark.

*Keeper of the Chamber*—N. Goodwin.

Senators Murphy and Bell were appointed a Committee to inform the Governor the Senate had organized.

Senators Connolly and Monroe were appointed a Committee to wait on the House and inform them the Senate was ready for the transaction of business.

The daily sessions were fixed at 11 A. M.

Mr. Bradley gave notice of a bill to regulate the sale of hay in New-York and Brooklyn.

Mr. Low gave notice of a bill to allow the vote of the soldiers to be taken in camp. Adjourned.

### ASSEMBLY.

Albany, Tuesday, Jan. 6.

The Assembly met at 11 o'clock this morning, and was called to order by Joseph B. Cushman, Clerk of the last House.

The Sergeant-at-Arms of the last Assembly was appointed to act as Sergeant-at-Arms *pro tem.*

The proceedings opened with a prayer from Rev. Dr. Wyckoff.

The members appeared at the bar as their names were called, and took the oath of office, which was administered by Secretary of State Ballard.

Every member was present.

The Assembly then proceeded to vote *viva voce* for a Speaker, with the following result:

Mr. Dean.......... 63 | Mr. Sherwood......... 63

The two candidates declined to vote.

When the name of John Cutler was called he voted for Mr. Dean, when a few hisses were heard, which were immediately drowned with loud applause.

The House then proceeded to vote a second time with a similar result—63 votes being cast for Mr. Dean and 63 for Mr. Sherwood.

After the second ballot for Speaker the Assembly adjourned.

Albany, Tuesday, Jan. 6.

The Assembly met at 4 o'clock for the purpose of drawing seats. No other business was transacted.

### The Democratic Caucus Nominations.

Albany, Tuesday, Jan. 6.

The Democratic caucus met at 9 o'clock this morning, and completed their nominations as follows:

*Clerk of the Assembly*—Henry J. Sickles, of Orleans County.

*Sergeant-at-Arms*—S. D. Spaulding, of Ulster County.

*Doorkeeper*—A. V. Dodge, of Albany.

*Assistant Doorkeepers*—Messrs. Brown, of Schoharie, and D. S. Drumming, of Westchester.

*Committee to call future Caucusses*—Messrs. T. C. Fields, Trammer, Murphy, Paulding and Van Buren.

Adjourned.

## THE FINANCES OF THE STATE.

### Abstract of the Annual Report of the State Comptroller.

The Annual Report of the Comptroller of the State, Hon. Lucius Robinson, has been received. It reviews briefly the financial policy of the State during the last four years; the enforced transition from prodigality to thrift in the management of the State works; the improvement of the toll rates; the parsimony of appropriations, and the resort to necessary taxation. Of these ameliorations the Government enjoys the benefit in the form of a higher credit; the payment of all just claims; the enlargement of the Canals, and the reduction of the funded debt by the sum of $2,100,000. The Comptroller offers a variety of reasons for persevering in the policy of retrenchment and prudence.

ACCOUNTS WITH THE UNITED STATES, JULY 31, 1862.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Amount charged to the United States........ | | $2,948,963 66 |
| Deduct amount returned in December, 1861.. | | 1,113,000 00 |
| Balance due to the State.................. | | $1,835,963 66 |
| Proportion of direct tax due from the State.. | | $2,603,918 67 |
| Deduct 15 per cent.............. | $390,587 80 | |
| Deduct above balance.............. | 1,835,963 66 | |
| | | 2,226,551 46 |
| Balance due to the United States......... | | $377,367 21 |

On the 24th day of June last, there was paid to the United States, in cash, the sum of $400,000, for the purpose of discharging the balance due upon the tax. This leaves $22,632 79 in favor of the State, to cover any items which may be rejected upon the final settlement of the accounts. If more than that amount should be rejected, there will be a balance due to the United States; if less, there will remain a balance due to the State.

Further expenditures have been made since July last which are chargeable to the United States, but which are not applicable to the payment of the tax. They will remain for future adjustment.

PUBLIC DEFENCE.

Under the Act of April 17, 1861, there were purchased for the State, 10,000 Enfield Rifles, at a cost of $191,288 46. These were subsequently transferred to the United States. In December 1861, timber was bought to obstruct the entrance to the New-York Harbor, in the event of a war with England. The danger passed, the timber was ordered to be sold.

THE BOUNTIES FOR VOLUNTEERS.

The Comptroller recites the circumstances in which the Governor yielded to the popular voice in providing for the payment of bounties to the volunteers raised under the President's call for 60,000. The arrangement with the Commercial Bank of Albany, in accordance with which that institution undertook to advance the necessary sum on the faith of Canal deposits placed with it, is recited, and it is shown that the Bank actually did advance $3,500,000. The Legislature is looked to to confirm the action of the Governor, and reimburse the Bank.

COMPLETION OF THE PUBLIC WORKS.

The enlargement of the Canals, which was commenced in 1835 and was then estimated as likely to cost $12,000,000 and twelve years of labor. It has cost $40,000,000 and is now completed at the end of twenty-seven years.

CANAL REVENUES.

The following is a statement of the receipts and payments on account of the canal revenues:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Receipts during the fiscal year ending Sept. 30, 1862: | | |
| From tolls collected on all the canals....... | | $4,790,518 09 |
| Rent of surplus waters.................. | | 6,765 00 |
| Interest on current canal revenues......... | | 39,363 49 |
| Miscellaneous receipts.................. | | 18,343 09 |
| Total.................................. | | $4,854,989 67 |
| Payments during the year: | | |
| To Canal Commissioners, for repairs.... | $236,318 16 | |
| To contractors, for repairs..... | 296,168 98 | |
| To superintendents, for repairs | 131,919 64 | |
| To collectors, for salaries, clerk hire, pay of inspectors and expenses of collectors' offices | 58,623 35 | |
| To weigh masters............ | 8,430 85 | |
| For salaries chargeable to annual revenues, refunding tolls, printing and other miscellaneous payments............ | 42,537 34 | 773,398 32 |
| "Surplus revenues" | | $4,081,591 35 |
| Payment to Sinking Fund, under sec. 1, art. 7............ | $1,700,000 00 | |
| Payment to Sinking Fund, under sec. 2, art. 7 | 350,000 00 | |
| Transferred to the Sinking Fund, for the redemption of the canal debt under sec. 3, art. 7....... | 1,146,242 66 | |
| Transferred to the "fund" for support of Government...... | 200,000 00 | |
| The "remainder" under sec. 3, art. 7 | 685,348 69— | $4,081,591 35 |

THE STATE DEBT.

The entire debt is now as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Canal Debt............ | $24,011,770 25 |
| General Fund Debt.......... | 6,505,654 37 |
| Total State Debt............ | $30,517,424 62 |

AN ANALYSIS OF THE DEBT.

| Principal of Debt, and Sections of Article 7 of the Constitution. | | Annual Interest of the Debt. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Section 1—7s.. | $1,200,000 00 | $84,000 00 | |
| 6s.... | 2,139,024 76 | 128,341 48 | |
| 5s.... | 5,500,000 00 | 275,000 00— | $487,341 48 |
| Section 3—6s.... | 11,000,000 00 | 660,000 00 | |
| 5s.... | 1,000,000 00 | 50,000 00— | 710,000 00 |
| Section 10—6s..... | 250,000 00 | 15,000 00 | |
| 5s..... | 392,585 49 | 19,629 28— | 34,629 28 |
| Section 12—6s.... | 2,500,000 00 | | 150,000 00 |
| Total........ | $23,981,610 25 | | $1,381,970 76 |

GENERAL FUND—REVENUE.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Balance in the Treasury 30th September, 1861.......... | $53,750 51 | |
| Amount of receipts into the Treasury during the year ending 30th September, 1862. | 7,936,648 79 | |
| Amount transferred from the School Fund, for bonds for lands.............. | 1,170 00 | |
| Amount of warrants drawn on the Treasury remaining unpaid on the 30th September, 1862.............. | 625 88 | $7,992,195 18 |
| Amount of warrants drawn on the Treasury on account of the General Fund, during the year ending 30th September, 1862........... | $7,146,966 26 | |
| Amount transferred to the following funds for interest on money in the Treasury, during the year, belonging to said funds, viz.: | | |
| School Fund..... $20,204 44<br>Literature Fund..... 1,042 55<br>U. S. Deposit Fund... 1,521 30<br>Tonawanda R. R. Co. Sinking Fund...... 333 62<br>Long Island Sin. F'd. 21 31<br>Tioga Coal, &c., Sinking Fund......... 34 90— | $23,158 12 | |
| Amount of warrants drawn on the Treasury remaining unpaid on Sept. 30, 1861........ | 458 69— | $7,170,583 07 |
| Balance in the Treasury Sept. 30, 1862...... | | $821,612 11 |

THE STATE PRISON ACCOUNTS

Contrast favorably with the results of the preceding year, and show a gratifying improvement. The total receipts for the year ending 30th September, 1861, were $92,939 11, and the total expenditures, (including $40,500 for building,) were $387,143 65. For the year ending 30th September, 1862, the receipts were $191,043 97, and the expenditures $311,744 81.

It will be seen by the statements referred to, that the receipts at the Auburn Prison during the past year were $110,684 44, whilst the expenditures, exclusive of the Asylum for Insane Convicts, were $88,901 19. The expenses of the Asylum were $11,471 09, making a total of $100,372 28, and leaving a clear surplus of $10,312 16. This is very emphatic evidence of good administration.

The expenses at Sing Sing always largely exceed the receipts. The results, however, under the judicious management of the present able and faithful agent, who was appointed in April last, show a decided improvement, and promise a much better state of things for the future. The receipts of the Clinton Prison also are more than double the amount of the previous year.

It is worthy of notice that the number of convicts in all the prisons is rapidly diminishing. Since the war broke out convictions have been very few. The monstrous crime of attempting to destroy the life of the Republic seems to have absorbed, in a large degree, the lesser offences against society.

DEFALCATION IN WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

The Treasurer of Westchester County, following the practice of others, instead of paying over the public money, as the law requires, made some other use of it, and is a defaulter to nearly the whole amount of the tax received by him during the past year. An action was brought against him in the Supreme Court, and a judgment recovered for $127,585 56. An execution was issued and has been returned unsatisfied. In pursuance of the statute, I have directed the Supervisors of the County to prosecute his official bond.

TAXES IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

About one-third of the whole amount of the State tax is paid in the City of New-York. Considerable embarrassment is caused by the fact that the taxes in that City are collected nearly a year later than in the other counties of the State. This delay would have produced serious annoyance during the past year, had not Mr. Comptroller Haws very obligingly paid a large portion of the tax in advance of its actual collection.

There is an abuse connected with the receipt and payment of the taxes in that City which ought to be promptly corrected. The Chamberlain, who has nothing to do with the collection of the tax, but simply has it deposited in a bank to his credit, and draws a check for the payment of it to the State, claims and exercises the right to retain for his own private compensation one per cent. upon the whole sum. This amounted, during the last year, to $22,129 36. In the present year it will be $26,107 15. These enormous amounts are paid for services which would be amply compensated by an annual salary of $500. If such large deductions must be made from the State taxes, the City, and not a favored individual, should receive the benefit of them.

THE SALT SPRINGS.

The income for the year was $81,189 43; the expenses $40,278 76—leaving a surplus revenue of $40,910 67, which is much better than usual. It will be seen that the manufacture for the next year is estimated at 10,000,000 bushels. It is respectfully suggested that the duty be raised to three cents per bushel. Taking the Superintendent's estimate, this would yield a revenue of $300,000. If $50,000 be allowed for expenses, it will leave a clear surplus of $250,000, which is not more than the State ought to receive from this valuable property.

PRINTING EXPENSES.

The cost of printing for the State has increased rapidly, and it is believed unreasonably. In 1844 it was but $34,848 18. It continued to increase until 1860, when it amounted to $181,706 76. In 1861 it was reduced to $132,496 25, and in 1862 to $162,498 85.

The last two years show a gratifying diminution in the cost, but it is still too large.

STATE OF THE CURRENCY.

At the close of the year 1861 the banks suspended specie payments. They were induced to do this, not by reason of any material loss of specie from their vaults, nor any pressing demand for exportation, but from motives of caution, in view of the probable exigencies to arise from a continuance of the war and the financial measures of the Federal Government. One of those measures, then foreshadowed, and subsequently adopted, was the issue of Treasury notes, not redeemable in coin, and made a legal tender in payment of all demands, except duties on imports and interest on the public debt. It would be out of place to discuss the propriety of that measure in this report. Indeed, the plea of inexorable necessity, upon which alone it attempts to be justified, admits of no discussion, provided that such necessity really existed. The effect produced upon the financial affairs of the State, by the events referred to, is the only matter which requires to be presented here.

In obedience to an inflexible law, gold and silver disappeared as rapidly as the cheaper currency came into use, and the same alleged necessity which led to the issue of ten and five dollar notes in place of eagles and half-eagles, soon led the Government to issue ten and five cent substitutes for dimes and half-dimes. So long as one cent postage-stamps were permitted to circulate as money, even the nickel cents went out of sight, because they were of more intrinsic value than the paper stamps. The discontinuance of one cent stamps, as currency, has brought back the cents; but the three cent pieces, the dimes, the twenty-five and fifty cent coins still refuse to appear, although probably none of them have gone from the country. A cheaper currency has taken their place, and they remain in their hiding places.

The tendency of a cheap currency is always toward inflation. Hence, when the Government commenced issuing irredeemable notes, the suspended banks, with a very few exceptions, began to compete with it in the same direction, and largely increased their circulation. Cities, villages and business firms, under the pressure for small change, also commenced the manufacture of money, and issued promises to pay. To what extent the currency has been inflated by these means, beyond the legitimate wants of commerce, it is impossible to know. So far as the new paper issues merely take the place of the specie and convertible bank-notes, which were previously in circulation, there is no material redundancy; but so far as they go beyond that point there is redundancy, and the extent to which they go beyond it measures substantially the extent of the inflation.

The Secretary of the Treasury, in his recent annual report, shows a clear comprehension of the rapid downward tendency of this state of things, and proposes to arrest it by stopping the further issue of Treasury notes. Upon the success of this effort depends the financial fate of the country. If it fails, the history of "continental money" and of "French *assignats*" reveals the future which lies before us. Far better, more safe and more economical would it be to levy a direct tax sufficient to raise forthwith one-half the annual expenses of the war, than resort to a further issue of irredeemable legal tender paper. There is no tax which is ultimately so heavy as such a currency, which always demands further and still further expansion, and the volume of which swells with every new issue until at last it collapses in utter worthlessness and ruin. Nothing can be more certain than that this will be, as it always has been, the end of all such experiments. The precious metals are the representatives of value, and constitute the basis of a sound circulating medium throughout the commercial world. Depart from that standard as far as we may, the laws of trade, more potent than all statutes, will ultimately drive us back to it; and the further we depart from it, the more severe will be the suffering through which we shall be compelled to return.

SPECIE PAYMENTS BY THE STATE.

The great depreciation of the currency, produced by excessive issues of irredeemable paper, and by the spirit of speculation, always engendered thereby involves the finances of the State in difficulties of a very serious character. Ever since the State first pledged its faith for the payment of money loaned to it upon stocks, it has held itself bound in honor to pay both principal and interest of its funded debt, in specie, or its equivalent. Through all the commercial revulsions that have occurred, it has adhered firmly to this principle; but never has it been called upon to maintain its honor by such heavy pecuniary sacrifices as at present.

Since the suspension of specie payments by the banks, there has been paid by the State $2,100,000, principal of the Canal debt, and $800,000, principal of the General Fund debt, besides the quarterly interest on the whole debt, making altogether about $4,600,000, all of which has been paid in coin, or its equivalent. The two amounts of principal and all the interest prior to July last, were paid without any expense to the State. Of the Canal debt, the sum of $1,200,000, due in January last, was paid by the Bank of the Manhattan Company, from the specie and specie funds which had been deposited with it before the suspension. For the quarterly interest due in April, and for the $900,000 of principal due in June, the banks which held the deposits were invited to pay in coin to the extent of thirty per cent. of the amounts which they had in hand at the time of the suspension. To this invitation all the deposit banks, over fifty in number, responded favorably, with three unimportant exceptions. Nearly all the coin required for those payments was thus furnished, and the deficiency was generously made up by the Manhattan Company.

For the payment of the $800,000 of General Fund debt, due in July, it became necessary to make a deficiency loan. This was advertised for and required to be paid in coin, and so high was the credit of the State, that it was promptly taken, subject to that condition, at a premium averaging over 10 per cent. Thus the $800,000 of principal was paid, and the premium, being also paid in coin, was more than sufficient to pay the July interest on the General Fund debt.

For the interest on the Canal debt, due in July, the Manhattan Company, under the advice of the Commissioners of the Canal Fund, purchased the coin, at the rate of 9¾ per cent. In October it purchased it in like manner for both debts, at 23½ per cent., and for the interest due the first of January, inst., it has been obliged to pay 33¼ per cent.

These are high rates, and show either a rapid depreciation of the currency, or a wild speculation in coin. They also force upon the Legislature the consideration of the question, what shall be done in this respect hereafter?

The Commissioners of the Canal Fund, and the Comptroller, especially, have felt keenly the responsibility cast upon them in regard to these payments; but in view of the past history of the State, of its high credit as a specie paying State, both at home and abroad, of the pecuniary advantages which it has received therefrom, of the fact that the Federal Government, and also the States of Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, were paying the interest upon their stocks in coin, they could not and did not hesitate to direct the Manhattan Company to make the payments for this State in the same way. Unless we are to be entirely overwhelmed with irredeemable legal tender notes, it is most respectfully suggested that the same considerations should induce the Legislature to provide for a continuance of the policy which has hitherto been pursued. It will doubtless require heavy pecuniary sacrifices, but these will be the test of the true honor of the State, which, like that of an individual, is of little worth if maintained only when it costs nothing.

It is, however, annoying, not to say degrading, for the State to be compelled to go into the market every quarter and buy coin. The fact that it is to be purchaser, is used by speculators to influence prices. To avoid this evil, when the banks suspended in 1837, the State, instead of buying specie, paid what was deemed a fair equivalent, the amount of which was fixed by a Committee of the leading bankers in New-York. The proceedings which took place on that occasion will be found fully stated in the report made by the Commissioners of the Canal Fund to the Legislature, in January, 1838. See Assembly Doc. of 1838, No. 5, vol. 1. The same course might be adopted with advantage by the Legislature now. Indeed, it is difficult to see how any other permanent policy can well be adopted. In no other way can the Legislature be enabled to make definite and certain appropriations for this object. The equivalent should be fixed as nearly as possible at the real difference between specie and the paper currency. It is very certain that the market price does not indicate that difference, for it rises and falls from day to day, under the influence of speculation, [illegible] The Federal Government, unintentionally, no doubt, but most effectually, aids these speculations by holding the gold in deposit for those who are trading in it, and paying them interest upon it. It scarcely comports with the dignity of the State to be subject to the eccentric fluctuations of the market, or to allow itself to be made a foot-ball for brokers and speculators.

It is also worthy of consideration whether the banks should not be compelled in some manner to contribute to an expense so largely for their benefit. They have taken the liberty of relieving themselves from specie payments. They hold nearly two thirds in amount of the State stocks. They issue their irredeemable notes, which are paid to the State for taxes and tolls, and with the same notes at an enormous discount they expect the State to buy specie and pay back to them for interest on the stocks which they hold. A special tax to compel them to contribute to this object, so long as they enjoy the privileges of suspension, would seem to be appropriate. The whole subject, with all its difficulties is, however, submitted to the superior wisdom of the Legislature.

TAXATION.

The largest portion of the heavy taxation during several years past has been for town, county, and school purposes. The taxes for these purposes have increased enormously. Twenty years ago, in 1812, they amounted, in the aggregate, to only $3,626,793 97. They now amount to $16,000,000, without including incorporated cities and villages. The following table shows the increase from year to year:

| YEAR. | Aggregate Valuations. | State Taxes. | Town, County and School Taxes. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1842........ | $620,676,346 | $619,683 81 | $3,626,793 97 |
| 1843........ | 595,262,444 | 592,008 57 | 3,373,171 57 |
| 1844........ | 598,891,923 | 655,067 50 | 3,588,034 31 |
| 1845........ | 605,646,095 | 361,309 62 | 3,869,218 33 |
| 1846........ | 616,824,965 | 370,557 44 | 4,276,904 44 |
| 1847........ | 632,699,993 | 302,579 27 | 4,541,046 33 |
| 1848........ | 651,619,595 | 325,639 72 | 4,969,819 81 |
| 1849........ | 665,850,737 | 334,555 9 | 5,214,425 32 |
| 1850........ | 727,494,583 | 364,063 75 | 5,948,783 58 |
| 1851........ | 1,077,831,630 | 578,546 88 | 6,180,891 38 |
| 1852........ | 1,168,335,237 | 292,641 69 | 6,715,046 39 |
| 1853........ | 1,266,666,190 | 1,285,124 8 | 8,060,097 03 |
| 1854........ | 1,364,154,625 | 1,020,926 4 | 8,615,164 36 |
| 1855........ | 1,402,849,304 | 1,751,717 7 | 9,924,464 52 |
| 1856........ | 1,430,334,896 | 1,430,000 6 | 11,312,845 04 |
| 1857........ | 1,433,309,713 | 3,221,775 4 | 11,941,382 94 |
| 1858........ | 1,404,907,679 | 2,457,533 8 | 12,968,004 78 |
| 1859........ | 1,404,913,679 | 2,458,599 1 | 13,894,687 46 |
| 1860........ | 1,419,297,520 | 4,376,167 3 | 14,579,857 15 |
| 1861........ | 1,441,767,430 | 4,505,523 1 | 15,868,753 00 |
| 1862........ | 1,449,303,948 | 5,797,215 7 | *16,000,000 00 |

*Estimated.

The valuations since 1859 are given as they were ascertained and fixed by the State Board of Equalization. Some efforts have been made to repeal the law of 1859, and dispense with the office of State Assessors. But the experience of every year shows that this cannot be done without subjecting the counties to the same injustice and inequalities in valuations which made that law necessary. It may, however, be practicable to establish the present valuations for a period of three or five years, and dispense with the services of the Assessors in the mean time.

Considerable discussion has taken place in regard to a general revision of the tax and assessment laws. There are, doubtless, defects in those laws, some of which may be remedied by judicious amendments. But in view of the heavy taxation by the General Government, and under a system entirely new in this country, it would, perhaps, be the wisest course to wait until that system is rendered more perfect by a more thorough examination of the principles of taxation, and endeavor in revising our laws to have them in harmony, as far as may be, with those of the Union. It is desirable that some plan should be adopted, if possible, to avoid having conflicting tax laws and two different classes of tax-gatherers in the State.

Some serious questions have already grown out of the Federal legislation upon this subject. An act of Congress exempts the stocks of the United States from taxation. The banks in the City of New-York have purchased those stocks to about the amount of their capital, some $70,000,000, and thereupon claim that their capital is exempt from taxation. If this claim can be sustained, the whole banking capital of the State, amounting to over $100,000,000, will soon become exempt, and that amount will have to be stricken from the aggregate valuation. This question is now pending in the courts; a majority of the judges in the New-York General Term of the Supreme Court having decided in favor of the exemption. It is not believed, however, that this decision can be sustained. The States, it would seem, must have the right to tax the capital of the banks chartered by themselves, without regard to the nature of the securities in which such banks may choose to deal.

Another important question which has arisen is whether the Federal Government has the right to tax the State Treasury. Having learned that the Commissioner of Internal Revenue held that the Stamp tax was applicable to the transactions of the State Government, I addressed to him a letter upon that subject, a copy of which will be found hereto annexed, marked O. The Commissioner, as I am informed, referred this letter to the Solicitor of the Treasury for an opinion, but up to the time of this report going to press, no answer has been received. In the meantime the House of Representatives has passed an act amending the tax law, so as expressly to exempt State Governments from its operation, but the Senate has rejected such amendment. This would seem to indicate that the latter body is of opinion that the Federal Government has the right to take away from the States, by taxation, the money which they have collected to pay their own expenses. If this is so, it of course puts the funds and the existence of every State Government at the mercy of the Federal Government. If the Legislature is disposed to adopt this view of the question, it will, of course, make the requisite appropriation, as no stamps can be paid for from the treasury until an appropriation for that purpose shall be made.

TAXES FOR THE ENSUING YEAR.

The valuations of real and personal estate, and the amount of taxes in the several counties for the year 1862, will be found in the tables hereto annexed, marked M and N. The valuations in the Cities of New-York and Brooklyn were reduced about $50,000,000, but the amount was more than made up by increased valuations in the interior counties. The aggregate for 1862 is $1,449,303,948, which exceeds the aggregate for the previous year by the sum of $7,536,515.

The State taxes for the year 1862 were as follows:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| For the General Fund, | 1 mill....... | $1,449,303 96 |
| For the United States, | 2 mills......... | 2,898,607 89 |
| For the Canals, | 1 mill......... | 1,449,303 96 |
| For the School Fund, | ¾ mill......... | 1,086,977 96 |
| Total............. | 4¾ mills......... | $6,884,193 75 |

The taxes for the ensuing year need not and ought not to be more than one-half of the above amount. The direct tax of the United States, having been suspended by act of Congress, will not be levied. Nothing will be required by the canals, except the one-fourth mill tax for interest and Sinking Fund of the $2,500,000 borrowed to pay the floating canal debt in 1859. This is a part of the canal debt and should be paid from the surplus revenues of the canals; but the Constitution is imperative in requiring money borrowed in that way to be paid by a direct tax. Consequently, the tax must be levied until the debt shall be paid, however large the surplus revenues may be. But it will be entirely proper to appropriate an equal amount from the surplus to the General Fund, and thus reduce the tax required for that Fund. If this should be done, only three-fourths of a mill will be required for the General Fund. There will, also, be required a one-half mill tax to cover the estimated deficiency at the close of the current fiscal year. The whole amount of taxes requised to be levied will then be as follows:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| For the General Fund, | ¾ of a mill........ | $1,086,977 96 |
| For the School Fund, | ¾ of a mill......... | 1,086,977 96 |
| For estimated deficiency, | ½ of a mill........ | 724,651 97 |
| For interest and sinking fund on $2,500,000 of Canal Debt | ¼ of a mill........ | 362,325 98 |
| Total | 2¼ mills | $3,260,933 87 |

With reasonable economy, the taxes for the ensuing year need not exceed the above amount, being less than one-half the amount for the preceding year. If any new works are undertaken, or any extraordinary appropriations are made, it will be necessary to increase the taxes sufficiently to cover them.

Respectfully submitted,

LUCIUS ROBINSON, Comptroller.

### Amusements.

Academy of Music.—Verdi's opera of "I Vespri Sicilliani" will be given here to-night, with Madame Lorini as *Elena*—the lady's first appearance this season. We are glad to hear that Signor Brignoli has sufficiently recovered to be able to resume his place in the company. The other characters will be sustained by Signors Susini, Amodio, &c.

Mme. Cordier, we are glad to hear, will shortly appear in "La Traviata,"—an opera in which she is said to be unusually good.

Brooklyn Academy of Music.—The Directors of the Montague-street establishment having made their peace with Mr. Grau, the first performance of the season will take place to-morrow night, when "Il Poliuto" will be given for the first time, with Sig. Brignoli and Miss Kellogg in the principal *rôles*.

### Death of Major Thomas Hawkworth.

Philadelphia, Tuesday, Jan. 6.

A private telegram from Washington announces the death of Major Thomas Hawkworth, of the Scott Legion Regiment, Sixty-eighth Pennsylvania, who lost a leg in the battle of Fredericksburgh.

Major Hawkworth has been for many years connected with the press of this city, and his death has created deep gloom among his numerous friends. He was an experienced officer, having served through the Mexican, as well as the present war, and an honorable man.

### The Steamship Caledonia.

Boston, Tuesday, Jan. 6.

The steamship *Caledonia* has broken in two. Three hundred tons of her cargo will be saved from her in a damaged condition.

## IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.

### Reported Advance of the French Army to Puebla.

### The Main Body on the March to Mexico City.

From our Havana Correspondent.

Havana, Friday, Jan. 2, 1863.

From Mexico all that we know is through French sources—the only information received being that brought by French ships-of-war and transports, four of which—the *Normandie*, an iron-plated steamer, the *Fontenoy*, the *Massena*, and the *Jura*—are now anchored in our port. The first-named, the *Normandie*, arrived on the 24th ult., having made the passage from Vera Cruz to Havana in four days, bringing the following account of the progress of the French army in the neighboring Republic.

The grand movement of the French expeditionary army against Puebla had at last begun, but it was not intended to attack it with artillery, only to surround it so that no munitions of war nor provisions could be received, nor any communication held with those outside.

In Vera Cruz, Jalapa, Cordova and Orizaba there had been left only a force sufficient for the duties of the garrison, the remainder of the troops being sent forward with the main army.

The forces that were sent from Vera Cruz to Tampico to occupy the last-named place, were likewise to join the forces at Puebla, leaving only three companies of marines to serve as a garrison for Tampico.

At Soledad a bridge had been built by the French, and trains of provisions and munitions of war passed unmolested between Vera Cruz and Orizaba. The guerrillas had left off annoying them, and it was an uncommon thing to meet with a party of them along the roads since the occupation of Jalapa.

About 1,500 mules had arrived at Vera Cruz, part from Santiago de Cuba and the rest from New-York, beside 250 wagons. The greater part of these means of conveyance had left Vera Cruz when the *Normandie* sailed for Orizaba with the division under the orders of Gen. Bazaine.

Since the arrival of the *Normandie* the above news has been confirmed by the arrival of another French steamer, the *Jura*, which, in addition to the above information, brings the news that the main body of the French army had not stopped at Puebla, but proceeded on its march against Mexico City. The French appeared confident of taking the latter, estimating the force inside the walls at 7,000 or 8,000 men, even if Comonfort and Doblado should enter the city with their forces, which was considered by the French as doubtful.

Of the above-named French ships now anchored here, one of them, the *Fontenoy*, had been lately used as a transport, but it is said that she will remain here to be reëquipped as a ship-of-war, and that the cannon for this purpose is now on the way from England. The *Normandie*, an iron-plated screw steamer, is anchored in the middle of the harbor, but her proper place would have been at the Quarantine Station at Mariel, for she is a complete pest-house. I understand that there is the typhus fever on board, and that when it first broke out, the men died at the rate of thirty per day for the first few days. How many have since died I have not heard. The Captain, an officer of distinction, named Rupel, a *décoré* of the Legion of Honor, died of the *vomito* at Vera Cruz. Both he and his son were attacked at the same time; the son escaped, but the father fell a victim to this fatal scourge of the tropics. The presence of this ship in the middle of the harbor of Havana at this period of the year, when it is thronged with vessels from all parts of Europe and America, seeking cargoes of sugar, is very dangerous. When the *Normandie* first arrived, it was stated in the Havana newspapers that she would only stay for a few days, but would go and wait for orders from the French Minister of Marine at some naval station between the West India islands of Martinique and Guadalupe. This was a week ago, but she is still here, and apparently will not leave until the sanitary condition of those on board improves.

As usual at this period of the year, Havana has been dull on account of the Christmas holidays, when everybody leaves the city to spend a few days or weeks in the country. The neighboring City of Cardenas has, however, been a focus of animation from the crowds drawn thither to witness the inauguration of a new statue in honor of Christopher Columbus. The festivities lasted for several days. The ceremony of uncovering the statue was performed with great *éclat* on the 27th, the persons who did this ceremony being the Bishop of Havana, the Admiral of the West Indies Squadron, the Lieutenant-Governor of Cardenas, and an officer of the navy. At the same moment as the coverings were withdrawn, the artillery of the town and the cannon of the ships-of-war in the harbor both fired a salute of fifteen guns. The following is the inscription at the base of the statue, translated into English:

"In the town of Cardenas there has been placed this statue of Christopher Columbus, during the reign of Isabella II., in the year 1862, at the expense of the people of the neighborhood, who in their enthusiasm wished to dedicate this monument to the memory of the illustrious Genoese, who being a great honor to his country and ornament to Spain, and who, as is patent to all the world, having imagined the existence of the Western regions, and dared it by his deeds, was in other times qualified as a madman, and now is praised by all through their great admiration."

We have had very disagreeable weather here lately; eternally raining, so that the streets were transformed into lagoons of liquid mud, and we are now only slowly recovering from this almost deluge.

LARA.

FROM ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT.

Havana, Friday, Jan. 2.

From Mexico we learn that the French army has commenced to march upon Puebla. A division of 12,000 men had proceeded twelve leagues from Orizaba. The rendezvous is to be at Amozoc. Gen. Douay, who left Vera Cruz with his force, was reported to have already reached Amozoc. Gen. Berthier had advanced from Jalapa to Perote, which place, it was supposed, would easily fall into his hands, as the fort has been partially destroyed and the guns removed to Puebla. The French troops that were sent to Tampico and returned, have gone to Jalapa. About 1,000 mules and 250 carts had arrived from New-York. The Mexican Consul here told me that his Government feel deeply our refusal to aid a Republic struggling against an armed monarchial invasion, and, still more so, that we should thus aid Europe to subvert our policy heretofore.

The officers of the French steamer-of-war *Chaptal* passed through Santiago de Cuba on the 27th, in the steamer *Tampico*, *en route* for France.

The French men-of-war are to have their armaments brought here, and will not return to France.

Steamers *Marion* and *Relief*, of New-York, have not been signaled.

### Rumored Success of the French at Puebla.

### THE OCCUPATION OF TAMPICO.

By way of New-Orleans we have the announcement that important successes have been achieved by the French forces in Mexico. The following dispatch is from the Vicksburgh (Miss.) *Whig* of Dec. 19:

San Antonio, Thursday, Dec. 4, 1862.

By express from Monterey we are in receipt of the following interesting items of news:

A French force of about 5,000 men, part of the advance guard, met and engaged a Mexican Division of about 25,000, commanded by Gen. Ortega, near the town of Puebla, and after a sharp fight the Mexicans gave way, and fled in all directions.

The victors took possession of Puebla, where they still await the arrival of reinforcements, and then advance on the City of Mexico, distance ninety miles.

A French force (6,000) landed and took possession of Tampico. It is supposed that port will be open to the commerce of the world, but trade will still be permitted to extend beyond the limits held by the invaders.

A French frigate, with colors flying, was recently seen by some Mexicans, passing through the Federal fleet off the mouth of the Rio Grande, and supposing that all of the vessels belonged to the same nationality they made post-haste to Matamoras with the alarming intelligence that a French fleet had arrived to blockade and probably attack the town.

The news created quite a panic in Matamoras, and it was not until the facts of the case were ascertained and made public that confidence was restored. The foregoing explains many of the rumors in circulation.

Cotton has fallen twenty-six cents in Matamoras.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 7 25 | Sun sets..... 4 48 | Moon sets.... 7 38

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 9 00 | Gov. Island. 9 49 | Hell Gate....11 11

## MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....TUESDAY, Jan. 6.

### Arrived.

U. S. transport Arago, Gadsden, New-Orleans Dec. 29, to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster. Arr. at Quarantine at 9 A. M., Jan. 6. Time from the bar, 7 days. The A. brings mails and New-Orleans papers to the evening of the 28th. Jan. 1, at night, in company with steamer Ericsson, bound N.; 2d, lat. 27 14, lon. 80 46, passed brigantine Winona, wishing to be reported; 4th, lat. 33 59, lon. 75 48, exchanged signals with Am. bark Houston, bound S., showing a house flag, blue and white with white block in blue half; 5th, lat. 37 28, lon. 74, exchanged signals with brigantine H. Mears, bound N.

U. S. transport Continental, Marshman, New-Orleans Dec. 27, via Key West Jan. 1, to U. S. Quartermaster. Was in company Jan. 5, with U. S. steamer Ericsson, from Key West.

U. S. transport United States, Fulton, New-Orleans and 60 hours from Port Royal. Left New-Orleans Dec. 26, at 8 P. M., arr. at Hilton Head 6 P. M., Dec. 31, and sailed Jan. 1, at 1 P. M. Off Jupiter Island, passed steamer Merrimac, bound S. Off the Capes of Delaware, passed sloop-of-war Vandalia, for New-York.

U. S. steamship McClellan, Gray, from the mouth of the Mississippi River morning of the 28th; arrived at Key West evening of the 30th, and left evening of the 31st. Dec. 30, lat. 24 45, lon. 82 34, spoke U. S. steamer Magnolia, on a cruise. Jan. 5, at 9½ A. M., lat. 37 25, lon. 74 30 passed ship Constellation, strg. to the southwestward, with troops on board. Left the following vessels, coaling at Key West: steamships Ericsson, Continental, Empire City, Ben. Deford and City of Bath, bound to New-York soon.

Steamship Eagle, Adams, Havana Jan. 2, with mdse. and passengers to Spofford, Tileston & Co. The U. S. steamers Simona and Wachusetts arr. at Havana Jan. 1, from a cruise.

Steam transport Dudley Buck, Crane, Newbern, N. C., 42 hours, in ballast and passengers to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

Steamer Falcon, Jones, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Steamer Potomac, Hoffman, Portland, Me., with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steam transport Thomas Sparks, Allen, Washington, D. C., in ballast to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

Steam transport Ellen S. Perry, Chapin, Wilmington, D. C., in ballast to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

U. S. transport Ericsson, Lowber, New-Orleans via Key West Jan. 1, in ballast to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

Ship S. R. Mallory, Lester, Bristol, Eng., Nov. 29, with grain-bags and ballast to H. Benner.

Brig C. C. Billings, (of Bangor,) Sherman, (late Wasson,) Point Petre, Guadeloupe, Dec. 6, with fruit to J. H. Sanford. Left no American vessels. Dec. 27, off Port Royal, spoke schr. A. C. Mar in, for New-York, who kindly supplied us with medicines, and one man to assist in getting the vessel to New-York. Dec. 18, when off Hatteras, Capt. Wasson, late master, died. Dec. 21, in lat. 30, lon. 78, John Reardon, of New-York, died, aged 17 years. There are two men yet sick on board with yellow fever.

Brig Maria C. E., (Br., of St. John, N. B.,) Webber, Cardenas Dec. 6, in ballast to Brett, Son & Co. Dec. 31, lat. 39, lon. 68, passed a large number of boxes, vessel's bulwarks and other wrecked stuff.

WIND—Sunset, N. N. E., with fog.

MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S WORLD'S Hair Restorer

AND

ZYLOBALSAMUM,

The great unequalled Preparations for Restoring, Invigorating, Beautifying and Dressing the Hair,

Rendering it soft, silky and glossy, and disposing it to remain in any desired position; quickly cleansing the scalp, arresting the fall and imparting a healthy and natural color to the Hair.

IT NEVER FAILS

To Restore Grey Hair

TO

Its Original Youthful Color

It is not a Dye,

But acts directly upon the roots of the Hair, giving them the natural nourishment required, producing the same vitality and luxurious quantity as in youth.

For Ladies and Children

Whose Hair requires frequent dressing the Zylobalsamum has no equal. No lady's toilet is complete without it.

Sold by Druggists throughout the World.

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198 Greenwich Street, New-York City.

Mrs. S. A. Allen's ZYLOBALSAMUM

RUBIA MILLS,

Nos. 353 and 355 Washington-st.,

(Between Franklin and North-Moore sts.)

TABER & PLACE,

DEALERS IN

GOVERNMENT COFFEE,

Put up in Tin-foil Pound Papers, 48 in a box, and in bulk.

PRICES RANGE FROM

7 TO 30 CENTS.

All orders sent to us, or to our Agents, PLACE & YOUNG, No. 183 Chambers-st., corner Washington, will receive prompt attention.

For sale by first-class grocers.

Geo. Welles Nichols, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, MIRRORS, HORSES, CARRIAGES, &c.—NEILSON & NICHOLS will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, Jan. 8, at 11 o'clock, at Nos. 1190 and 1192 Broadway, corner of 29th-st., a large quantity of elegant furniture, removed for convenience of sale, the property of a gentleman declining housekeeping, a portion of which was made to order in Paris, and the balance by Vrede, Schroeder, Roux, and others, for the present owner. Also, at 4 o'clock, a dark sorrel horse, long tail, 15 hands, 6 years old, perfectly sound, kind, and gentle in either harness, has been ridden by a lady the past year, very prompt driver. Also, a light, city-built ¾ carriage, lined with morocco; has been used but a short time. Also, a nice, two-seated phaeton, with top, for one or two horses. Also, hay-cutters, forks, pails, &c. Catalogues on Wednesday at the above place, or our office, No. 113 Pearl-st., Hanover-square.

COMPANY K, TWELFTH REGIMENT, N. Y. S. NATIONAL GUARD.—The regular monthly meeting of "K" Company will be held at the Company's Headquarters, Room No. 7, Mercer House, corner of Broome and Mercer sts., THIS EVENING, at 8 o'clock. We invite all respectable young men, who desire to connect themselves with this corps, to call at the above place between the hours of 8 and 8½. All those who join will be instructed in the Zouave drill and bayonet exercise.

DRAWING OF DELAWARE STATE LOTTERY, CLASS NO. 389, NOV. 22, 1862.

13, 56, 68, drew.......................... $30,000
17, 30, 31, drew.......................... 10,000
6, 38, 51, drew.......................... 10,000
47, 43, 49, drew.......................... 5,850
31, 56, 68, drew.......................... 5,000
17, 31, 56, drew.......................... 5,000
17, 30, 38, drew.......................... 5,000

In addition to the above, there were distributed 60 prizes of $1,500, 40 prizes of $500, and 20,200 of various denominations, amounting to the sum of [illegible]

For information or circulars [illegible] & CO., [illegible] Delaware.